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Phalguna 3, 1882 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**

*(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, February 22, 1961/ Phalguna 3, 1882 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Manufacture and Distribution of Iron and Steel**

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*207 { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to re-organise and streamline the administrative set up for regulating the manufacture and distribution of iron and steel; and

(b) what special arrangements if any have been made to regulate the export and import of Iron and steel?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Government are constantly reviewing the system of control and the administrative set up of the Iron and Steel Control Organisation. With the increasing availability of iron and steel in the country, various changes have been made in the procedure followed by the Iron and Steel Controller. The quota system has been abolished for pig iron and all the categories of steel except sheets of thinner gauges, tinplate and wire. A consumer can now place his indents on the Iron and Steel Controller or on a controlled stockholder for the entire quantity required by him and it would normally be planned fully by the Iron and Steel





Controller. Special attention is being paid to the planning of indents on producers and the work of planning is now more or less up-to-date. For the follow-up action after planning, ledgers for various indentors have been opened so that progress of supply can be watched and regulated more effectively.

Although the supply position in the country has improved considerably, supplies to some of the States like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala have been unsatisfactory mostly due to transport difficulties. Special steps have been taken by the Iron and Steel Controller to despatch rake loads of iron and steel to these States to ease the situation.

(b) With increased indigenous production imports of iron and steel will become less and less. There would, however, be marginal deficits and surpluses and export and import will continue to some extent. The import licensing policy for items licensable by the Iron and Steel Controller is announced every half year. We have been able to export substantial quantity of pig iron and semi-finished steel as the finishing mills in the new steelworks had not been commissioned, but with the commissioning of these mills there may not be any surpluses of these materials. It may, however, be possible to export finished steel like heavy structurals, rods, wide strips, etc.

For the convenience of the industries borne on the Development Wing's list, it has been arranged to issue import licences centrally from New Delhi from the period April-September 1960. With effect from October 1960-March 1961 period, it has also been arranged to issue import licences to small scale industries of Delhi State in this Licensing Cell at New Delhi.

The import procedure has also been simplified by abolishing the system of issuing customs clearance permits in most cases. Customs clearance permits are now required only in the following cases:

(i) imports made against established importers' licences for imports of all categories other than tool, alloy and special steels, and

(ii) imports of statutorily controlled categories of iron and steel, which on arrival, are to be distributed according to the Iron and Steel Controller's instructions.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know if it is a fact that an American team of steel experts visited one of our steel plants and they have found certain serious deficiencies in the administrative and engineering working and have suggested certain improvements? May I know what is the position?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Representatives of American steel industry have visited the steel plants and also they have visited the headquarters. They had certain comments to make. But, it will not, perhaps, be correct to describe them as pointing out any serious deficiencies and the like.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know what is the position, what improvements they have suggested, to step up our production, what are the bottle-necks? The whole question is about the administrative set-up, efficiency and changes.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** They did not go into this question of production. Nor were they expected to go into production. They came here on a visit representing the steel industry. Questions about production are technical matters and they are constantly being considered. In the Board of Directors now, there is a Director in charge of Production, a man who has spent his whole life in steel. He is looking after production matters concerning all steel plants.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is our next three years programme for manufacture and prospect of export of steel and iron?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There is no definite estimate about our capacity to export because most of the steel that we will be able to make is likely to be consumed in the country itself. There may be some marginal surpluses. Depending on what surpluses are created, efforts will be made to export them.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Is it a fact that acute shortage of trained personnel has also been felt and some countries have offered or have been approached so that they may train some personnel? How many are going to be trained and which countries are going to train them?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The hon. Lady Member must be aware that we have trained our technicians at the engineering level as well as the operator level in hundreds in various countries. Now that our steel plants have gone into production, most of the training will be provided in the steel plants here rather than sending large numbers abroad. We may still require some people to be sent abroad. Their number will progressively decrease.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** It was not about engineering personnel what I was asking, because this question was regarding the administrative set-up and managerial and production management training. What I wanted to know is, which countries will train the production and management personnel, and how many.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is not our intention to send people purely for managerial training. Training in production techniques is a technical matter. No special training for that purpose is required from any foreign countries. We will benefit by what-

ever may be the experience of other countries. But, we will have to stand on our own legs here.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** May I know whether it is a fact that labour troubles in Rourkela is more than at the other two places, Bhilai and Durgapur due to defect in the administrative set-up?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** For one thing, I do not think there is any serious trouble in Rourkela. There may be points of difference between the management and the workers. But, to describe it as serious labour trouble will not be correct. I do not accept that the management in Rourkela is defective.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Is there any proposal to improve the distribution system of iron and steel allotted to the agriculturists and if so, how it is going to be improved?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** With the easy availability of steel, most of the items that would be required for agricultural purposes would be easy of procurement. But difficulties may contiue for some time with regard to sheets, particularly thinner gauges and wire. But, most of the steel that would be required for agricultural implements would be adequate in supply and I do not anticipate any serious difficulty in meeting the requirements of agriculturists.

**Shri Tangamani:** In the statement we find that supplies to some States, particularly Madras and Kerala is unsatisfactory due to transport difficulties. May we know what steps have been taken to transport this without difficulty, and whether steel is being transported by rail or by sea and if so, what is the percentage in each route?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** As I have pointed out in the statement itself, there has been difficulty in transporting steel in sufficient quantities to the States of the south. Recent steps have been taken on a high priority basis and train loads actually have moved to places in the south. Transport by sea also is possible. Very energetic steps are being taken, they have already been taken to move supplies. I anticipate that the situation will ease before long.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it not a fact that non-observance of labour laws and regulations and code of discipline has been pointed out by the Labour Department of the Government of Orissa and yet the management has failed to do anything in the matter to restore better labour relationship?

**Mr. Speaker:** This small question has developed in general terms. We are allowing it as a matter of concession to hon. Members. This cannot be disposed of as a matter of policy; every blessed matter arising out of steel, import, export, manufacture, what else, I do not know. Hon. Members will wait and see. Where the hon. Minister's department comes up, I will give them ample opportunities to address themselves to all sorts of matters.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Here is a bottleneck.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is always a bottle-neck. Next question. Why not the hon. Minister have a conference in the Central Hall and call them? There will be repeated questions brought here relating to his department.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** With pleasure. I do not think that a conference will prevent any of us from raising these questions in the House. I am at the disposal of hon. Members. Twice in the course of the session, the Informal Consultative Committee meets and I will circularise the date when this meeting is fixed to all Members. Such of them as are interested are most welcome to attend the meeting.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may remember that a question was put here in the matter of distribution of steel and a number of Members were anxious to have more steel. Five per cent. and six per cent. was given; 120 per cent. was given to Calcutta.

Similar questions come up from time to time. In the short question-hour it cannot be explained. It is better the hon. Minister will invite a conference as soon as the question-hour is over. I would make an appeal to all hon. Ministers. When we are not able to dispose of a question in the question-hour, the next day, they might invite a press conference. A conference of Members is more important than a press conference. I would appeal to all hon. Ministers, whenever any doubt arises with regard to any particular question, the next day or the day after, they will take the earliest opportunity to invite all Members here and tell them, what the situation is. That would be useful.

**Shri Tyagi:** In this case, it is not only one Minister involved. He points out transport difficulty every time. Therefore, both the Ministers should sit together.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** At the next Consultative Committee meeting, this particular item regarding distribution of steel may be kept as an item in the agenda and a paper may be circulated to all the Members about the position.

**Production of Naval Armaments**

*208. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of the indigenous production of naval armaments is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir. The expansion of indigenous production of naval armaments has been engaging the attention of the Naval authorities for the last 8-9 years and the progress made so far is considered satisfactory.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose any details on the floor of the House.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know the capacity of the dockyard acquired by the Defence Ministry, and may I know the number of ships of at least 5,000 tons that we can construct in a year in the dockyard?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** These dockyards are capable of constructing ships, but the tonnage and so on would depend on the category of the ships. At the present moment they are making civilian ships for Government. Later on, when certain modifications have been made, they will probably go in for other production. And that is as far as I can go.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know what percentage of ammunition required for the navy is made indigenously? I am not referring to arms, I am speaking about ammunition.

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Most of our ammunition is manufactured in this country now except some very specialised items which have become less and less.

**Oil Survey in Cauvery Basin**

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*209. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
**Shri Agadi:**
**Shri Sugandhi:**
**Shri Wodeyar:**
**Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have approached Rumania for the exploration of oil in the Cauveri Basin in South India and the reactions of the Rumanian Government thereto; and

(b) the results of the negotiations with Rumania?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Osman Ali Khan:** May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Minister of Rumania who visited South India, that Rumania would be only too willing to spare her experts for exploration of oil in the Cauvery Basin in the South?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I do not remember to have linked up this Cauvery Basin investigation with Rumanian help.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether any representation has been received from the Government of Madras in regard to this matter?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India are already doing some work in the Cauvery Basin. We have a programme of intensifying the work this year, and also finally drilling a hole there if the results of siesmic investigations are encouraging.

**Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** What is the extent of the area surveyed in the Cauvery delta basin? Has any assessment of the available quantity of oil been made there?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The estimate of oil quantum is far, far away from the present investigations. I do not exactly remember the area which is under survey, but we have to do a lot of things before any question of assessment of the quantum of oil can be visualised.

**Shri Achar:** May I know the total amount spent till now in connection with the work in the Cauvery Basin?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The amounts of money are as such not specified for any particular area of investigation. There is the organisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which allots work throughout the country, and the various schemes are proceeding. I have not calculated the amount for the particular area.

**Shri Tangamani:** On a previous occasion we were told that in the Cauvery Basin there was a possibility of oil being sighted as revealed by the original survey itself. May I know the nature of the work and the survey now being conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** At present, siesmic investigations are going on in the Cauvery Basin, which are the last phase before we can decide whether drilling operations have to be undertaken or not.

### General Education Courses in Universities

*210. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 950 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of introduction of general education courses in the universities has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

At its meeting held on the 30th and 31st December, 1960, the University Grants Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee on General Education and desired that the report of the Committee be printed and circulated to all Universities and colleges. The Commission decided to give assistance to universities for introduction of General Education courses on the basis of recommendations made by the Expert Committee. For providing the necessary advice and help in the implementation of the scheme of General Education, the Commission decided to constitute an Advisory Committee, which, among other functions, may:

(a) Review proposals made by the Universities for financial

assistance from the Commission for introducing General Education courses;

(b) Encourage experimentation by Universities in this field in the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee;

(c) Review regularly the progress of significant General Education experiments and suggest changes that may be desirable in academic and educational policy;

(d) Organise and participate in regional or central conferences for discussion of problems relating to General Education.

2. The above decisions of the Commission are under implementation with them.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether any American expert was also consulted in this matter; if so, the nature of the advice given by him?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Yes, they were consulted, and the general advice was that these courses should be started in Indian universities.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether Government have received comments after the circulation of the report by the expert committee to the various States and universities?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Yes, Sir. The report is being circulated to all the universities, and some of the universities, in fact, have already started the courses in one form or other. They are: Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan, Sagar, Shri Venkateswara, SNDT Women's University, Utkal, Vishwa Bharati, Madras, Poona and Osmania. These have already started these courses in general education in one form or other, and the University Grants Commission is circulating this report to other universities also, and it is expected they will also take it up.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में अभी तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनमें इसी जुलाई से इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : कोशिश यही है । यह रिपोर्ट सर्कुलेट की जा रही है और आशा की जाती है कि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय भी इस काम को हाथ में ले सकेंगे ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जनरल एजुकेशन दी जायगी इसमें, नैतिकता, आध्यात्मिकता और डिसिप्लिन विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर आए, इसका कहां तक समावेश है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** One hon. Member is whispering here: what is meant by this general education?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I was going to explain that the purpose of these general education courses is to develop a social outlook among the students. The present courses provide too much of specialisation. In order to counteract the tendency of over-specialisation, the students must have a general knowledge of the world in which they live, some knowledge of social affairs and the humanities. This proposal was made by the University Education Commission, that those who are taking up science courses should have this general education course, and those who are taking up humanities courses should have some course in general science, so that we can have a proper balance in education. It is with this view that general education courses are being introduced, so that when the students leave the university, they not only become specialists in their subject, but also become aware of the problems which confront society in general.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** ध्यान में जिज्ञासा है कि इस काम को करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कमेटी बन गई है और अगर नहीं बनी है तो कब तक बन जाएगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : कमेटी बन गई है, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है । अब आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि एक एडवाँइज़री कमेटी नियुक्त- - - -

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** एडवाइज़री कमेटी की बात ही मैं पूछना चाहता हूं । यहां पर यह लिखा है :

"....the Commission decided to constitute an Advisory Committee, which, among other functions, may...."

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : इसकी मेरे पास इत्तिला नहीं है । अगर आप इसके बारे में अलग से पूछें तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने बता दिया कि जनरल कोर्स का क्या मतलब है । लेकिन मैंने पूछा था कि नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक और विनय की शिक्षा विद्यार्थियों को मिले क्या इसके भी कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : सारी शिक्षा का ही ध्येय यह है कि हमारे जो विद्यार्थी बाहर आयें उनमें नैतिकता के गुण हों । उसके लिए कोई विशेष अलग से कोर्स की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं । यह जरूर है कि उनको कुछ स्पिरिचुअल एजुकेशन और मारल एजुकेशन भी होनी चाहिये । इसके लिए एक तजवीज़ रखी है श्रीप्रकाश कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ने जिसको कि हमने यूनिवर्सटीज को भेजा है और उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई की जा रही है । लेकिन कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि विश्वविद्यालयों का सारा वातावरण ही ऐसा हो कि जिस का असर विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर अच्छा पड़े और नैतिक गुण उनमें आयें ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Is a copy of this report available?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Yes, Sir. Copy of this report is available, and it will be placed in the Library.

**An Hon. Member:** It may be circulated to Members.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the existing syllabus in universities which aims at over-specialisation is considered to be very heavy, may I know whether the introduction of this general course in the universities would not add to the existing weight of the syllabus, and whether Government propose to lessen the existing weight so as to accommodate this course?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Whatever the existing course may be, nobody in the modern world thinks that students going out of the universities should be completely unaware of the Society in which they live and should not have general knowledge. It is true that the students in the universities today have to learn much more because the frontiers of knowledge are expanding, and they have to learn much more than they used to do in the past. But at the same time, because there is so much of specialisation, there is a greater need of balancing these coures by introducing general education courses.

**श्री ब्रज राज सिंह** : सभा पटल पर रक्खे गये वक्तव्य में यह कहा गया है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिये उन विश्वविद्यालयों को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता देगा जिन में यह कोर्स चलाया जायेगा । अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में इस कोर्स को प्रारम्भ किया गया है । तो क्या उद्देश्य है इस आर्थिक सहायता का, और जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने इस कोर्स को चला दिया है उन्हें क्या आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है क्या पहले से वहां इस काम के लिये अध्यापक नहीं थे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तो क्या सहायता न मांगें ? Does the hon. Member suggest that the universities will keep quiet and not ask for money if they are in need?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** That is not my point. In fact, we have been giving grants to the universities for the purpose of starting these courses. But the specific purpose here is this....

**Mr. Speaker:** All that I am suggesting to the hon. Member is this. In the matter of grants from the Central Government for various purposes, would not the universities which want to start the courses ask for money, if they are in need of it? Unless the hon. Member knows that any particular university has applied for it and is unable to introduce the course for want of funds, what is the object in putting this question? Shall we encourage the universities to go on asking for grants, even when they are able to provide for the courses?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I submit that the idea behind my question was this? The University Grants Commission have been setting up various groups, this expert group, that advisory group and so on, and they have been spending money over them. My point is that the University Grants Commission should not became a separate Government in itself and go on spending money in this manner.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. That is not the point. I find that very often questions are asked here, when there are some floods or famine conditions, whether money has been sanctioned to such and such a State. Likewise, I find that questions are asked as to whether any particular university has been given some grants; without knowing whether the State Government or the university has asked for it and whether they are in need of it, we go on asking questions here. If they have asked, and it is an important matter, and we must insist upon this Government going to their help, I shall certainly allow any number of questions. But, without any knowledge on that, merely having a fishing question takes away the time of the House.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I just refer to the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does it say that for want of funds, some universities have not been able to start these courses?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The statement reads thus:

> "The Commission decided to give assistance to Universities for introduction of general education courses on the basis of recommendations made by the Expert Committee.".

So, the Commission have decided to give economic assistance to the universities for the implementation of this scheme.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very good. Next question.

**Beggars in Delhi**

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*211. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
**Shri Achar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an enourmous increase in the number of beggars in Delhi during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check beggary in Delhi?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). No. Persons found begging are taken to Seva Kutir (Poor House) in Delhi where they are provided with food, clothing and shelter and vocational training. A home for children of beggars has also been started.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the number of beggars, say, at the end of February, 1959, and the number towards the end of February this year? How does the hon. Minister say that there has not been an increase?

**Shri Datar:** In 1959, a survey was carried on by the Directorate of Social Welfare, and they found it was about 6700. I am not sure whether the number has increased so stupendously as the hon. Member thinks.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether, there is any truth in the newspapers reports that beggary would be made a kind of panel offence from the 1st March, 1961 and no beggar would be allowed to frequent public places for begging?

**Shri Datar:** Already, there are some provisions of the law applicable to Delhi. Government have already introduced in the Delhi area the Bombay (Prevention of Beggary) Act. The rules are being framed thereunder. Under his Act, begging would be prevented, and the persons who carry on such things would be detained, trained and employed to the extent possible.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** May I know whether there are children being employed by the beggars, which is supposed to be a new phase of beggary in Delhi, and if so, what particular steps are being taken to protect the children?

**Shri Datar:** What the hon. lady Member has pointed out is quite correct. Government are trying their best to see that these children are kept separately and properly trained.

**Shri Achar:** It is reported in the papers that the Social Welfare Board made a survey and found that the total number was 6500 last year, whereas it was only about 3,000 in 1956. May I know whether Government have made any survey and whether they have got any information on this?

**Shri Datar:** So far as the earlier figure of 1956 collected by the Delhi School of Social Work was concerned, it was found that it was rather inaccurate, and, therefore, Government are relying upon the survey made by the Directorate of Social Welfare, according to which, the figure in 1959 was 6700.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether the intention of the programme is to take care of these seven thousand odd beggars here or to disperse them all over the country?

**Shri Datar:** The provisions are both constructive and penal.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know whether Government are aware that unemployment is the root cause of beggary, and if so, what steps Government have taken to remove unemployment?

**Shri Datar:** The hon. Member is asking a very wide question. Here, we are concerned only with the beggars as such. We are trying to prevent beggary by certain penal provisions. On the other hand, we are also taking certain constructive steps for lodging them either in the poor houses or in the houses for leper beggars or ony others wherever they are handicapped persons.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the Connaught Place and Connaught Circus also, there are lepar beggars found everyday in abundance?

**Shri Datar:** Government are taking proper steps in this matter, to avoid their movement in the promiscuous manner in which they are found to be moving now.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में जो मन्दिर हैं उन के पास जो भिखारी बैठे रहते हैं, उन को हटाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

**Shri Datar:** What the hon. Member has stated is true, and Government are framing rules under the Bombay Act, and as soon as they are promulgated, they will be effective in preventing the mischief that he has referred to.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether Government are making any distinction between beggary which is sanctioned by some of our religious and beggary which is resorted to by persons who are out of employment, as has been pointed by Shri B. K. Gaikwad, and whether Government are taking that distinction into account?

**Shri Datar:** The Bombay Act is fairly comprehensive to include such persons also.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** In the light of the statement made by the hon. Minister, may I know how many persons have been given training, what the type of training is and what the types of employment are?

**Shri Datar:** I have not got the figures of actual conviction just now. We are awaiting the promulgation of the rules, and then the position would be regularised and made very effective.

### विमान का भग्नावशेष

*२१२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले के उखीमठ से कुछ दूरी पर मध्यमहेश्वर के स्थान पर एक वायुयान के टूटे हुए भाग मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह वायुयान किस का था, किन परिस्थितियों में व कब टूटा तथा उसके चालक और अन्य कर्मचारी कौन थे और दुर्घटना के कारण तथा अन्य संबंधित विषयों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री फतह सिंह राव गायकवाड़) :** (क) तथा (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) हवाई जहाज भारतीय वायु सेना का था । दुर्घटना ४-१०-१९६० को हुई, जब कि विमान प्रशिक्षण उड़ान पर थां । फ्लाईट ले० के० पी० सिंह, जो उस विमान में अकेला ही था, मारा गया, और हवाई जहाज तबाह हो गया । दुर्घटना की जांच के लिए एक कोर्ट आव इन्क्वायरी नियुक्त की गई है, परन्तु, उसकी कार्यवाही अभी तक सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई ।

[(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The plane belonged to the Indian Air Force. The accident occurred while the plane was on a training flight on 4-10-1960. Flt. Lt. K. P. Singh, the sole occupant, was killed and the aircraft was destroyed. A Court of Inquiry had been appointed to investigate the accident but its proceedings have not been completed so far.]

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** May I know as to when this information about this wreckage was received by the Government and when the investigations were actually held?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** After a considerable amount of infructuous searching, both by the Air Force and civil authorities, this was reported to us on the 26th November, 1960.

**Mr. Speaker:** How many days later?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** 1 month and 22 days. This was not found by the Air Force. They could not find the wreckage anywhere after all the surveys had been made by both the civil authorities and ourselves. Then some priest in a temple on his way found some wreckage. It was reported to us

on the 26th November, 1960. It is not in the public interest to disclose the location.

**Mr. Speaker:** What hon. Members evidently want to know is whether when an aircraft takes to the air and is found missing is it not reported to the Government?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Yes, Sir. The aircraft must have reported. He is asking about the location of the wreckage.

**Mr. Speaker:** When was it reported to the Minister?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Immediately. It came after a few hours or perhaps a few minutes.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Since Ukhimatha area is close to the Indo-Tibetan border and as Chinese aeroplanes have seen there many times, there is a rumour that this wreckage might be that of a foreign aeroplane. Is the Minister in a position to give an assurance that it was definitely our 'plane?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Yes, Sir. It was our aeroplane.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I find that there is a confusion in the reply given in Hindi. In the English reply, we have been told that Flt. Lt. K. P. Singh was killed, whereas in the Hindi reply the expression used is मारा गया। Is it *mar gaya* or *maaragaya*?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दोनों ।

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** There is a very big difference between the two. Either somebody killed him or shot him dead, or he died accidently.

**Mr. Speaker:** Nobody shot him dead.

**Shri Krishna Menon:** It was an accident.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a very happy expression.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I hope it has been corrected, because it will otherwise lead to a misunderstanding.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is *mar gaya.*

**Shri Goray:** From the reply of the hon. Minister, it appears that it took a very long time for this crash to be discovered. Was it because the 'plane had gone out of its course or it was a jungle or hill area that we could not find it out?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** The 'plane crashed on the 4th October, 1960. The Air Force carried out 33 search missions. Then the police, the Inter-Provincial Police, Railway Control Border Force, all these agencies carried out searches. These are very vast places. If it was a populated area, we could have easily found out. If I am pressed to disclose the location, it is not in the public interest to disclose it.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I normally do not admit a single case of accident to an aircraft—a trainer aircraft or an aircraft belonging to the Air Force. There are such accidents taking place. I am definitely and deliberately avoiding bringing them here for discussion less it should discourage some other people from joining the services. But I admitted this question for the reason that this was on the border. They have made elaborate searches. It took them more than a month to discover the wreckage. As regards further details, the hon. Minister feels that it is not in the public interest to disclose them because it is on the border.

**Shri Goray:** When an aircraft takes off, the pilot is always in touch with the Ground Control. I only want to know whether at the time the crash occurred he had any contact with the ground station. If so, it should not be difficult to find out the site. Actually, it took a month and a half to locate the place: That is all I want to know. There is no question of discouraging anybody or anything.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Such vigilance on our part will encourage the *jawans* to join the services

**Shri Krishna Menon:** There is no objection to answering that question. A hundred aircraft took off from Ambala at 9.32 hours on the 4th October on a training flight. At 9.54 hours, the pilot made a transmission asking for his position—he must have missed his course. It was given as a bearing—such and such place. Thereafter, there was no further contact with the aircraft. It was reported missing. That is what usually happens.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be that immediately at that point, the crash might have occurred or somewhere else. Therefore, it is not as if it could be at a particular point only.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** This raises another point. You were pleased to observe in the House that whenever such accidents took place, the matter should be reported to the House. When Government came to know that this happened, they should have reported to the House which was in session at the time.

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as that is concerned, major accidents will be reported to the House. But when in the usual course of reconnaisance and so on, some trainer aircraft or aircraft of the Air Force meets with an accident, I do not think it is right that we should make much of it here. I have considered this matter. All big accidents will certainly be reported to this House. Some discretion must be allowed to me to decide whether it is a case which I should or should not bring up here.

**Payment to Palai Central Bank Depositors**

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*214. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the depositors of Palai Central Bank have since been paid any amount;

(b) the number of depositors who have been paid;

(c) when the liquidation proceedings are likely to conclude; and

(d) whether any action has since been taken against the Directors of the Bank?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b) Since the final winding up of the bank on the 5th December, 1960, the Official Liquidator has been taking steps to complete the necessary statutory formalities and to realise the assets so as to enable him to make payments to the depositors. It is expected that preferential payment upto Rs. 250 to every depositor will be disbursed shortly.

(c) It is not possible to foresee this at this stage.

(d) No legal action by way of misfeasance proceedings against any director has so far been taken.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know on whose advice Government decided that no action against any director on the ground of misfeasance should be taken?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not know from where the inference is drawn that Government decided anything. Government have not decided that no action should be taken. On the contrary, Government wish that any action that is necessary or that can be taken must be taken.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what is the procedeure Government are going to adopt in order to decide what action is to be taken and against whom it is to be taken?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Under the banking law, it is for the Liquidator to find out. These are the provisions:

As for initiating action against any director as also against any auditor or any person concerned with the promotion and formation of the bank, the Official Liquidator will have to proceed in accordance with the

statutory provisions laid down in sections 45 (g) and 45 (h) of the Banking Companies Act and section 543 of the Companies Act. Formalities which are to be complied with are as follows: He will have to submit a report to the Court examining whether any loss has been caused to the banking company since its formation by any act or omission, whether or not a fraud has been committed by any of these persons. The High Court will consider this report and decide if any of these persons should be publicly examined as to his conduct and dealings relating to the affairs of the banking company. On the results of such examination, the High Court, if it so considers, may order that the person shall not be directly or indirectly concerned with or take part in the management of any company in future for a period which may extend to five years. If there is evidence that any director or any other person has mis-applied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the company or has been guilty of misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may on an application by the Official Liquidator order recovery of damages through repayments and restoration of property or through attachment of any property belonging to him, even though he may not be the ostensible owner.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is going on asking questions. Should I allow the entire company law to be read out here? What is it that he wants?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is a question of the interest of the depositors.

**Mr. Speaker:** Government have no jurisdiction to initiate proceedings.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is the poor depositors who are affected. I want to know what Government are doing to protect their interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** Government cannot be do anything.

Order, order. The hon. Member has heard the various provisions of the Company Law which the hon Finance Minister read out. It is for the Official Liquidator to initiate proceedings before the High Court After consideration the High Court has to decide whether further proceedings have to be taken or not. What can Government do?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But the Government can ask the Official Liquidator to accelerate the proceedings so that the depositors do not suffer. I cannot understand his saying that the Government is help less in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the hon. Member suggesting that the Official Liquidator is not doing his duty properly?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not say that, Sir. But I think that something should be done to accelerate the realisation of the assets of the bank so that the depositors are not put to any further hardship. That is all I want, it is a social thing and not a legal thing.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The Official Liquidator has been taking all steps necessary as quickly as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Members are not satisfied, the only thing that can be done is to move for some other liquidator coming in and doing the work early. How can Government do anything?

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Kerala High Court directed the Reserve Bank of India to conduct a preliminary examination of the several schemes of reconstruction submitted by the creditors which suggested also an enquiry into not only the affairs of the bank but also into the conduct of the directors? Has this particular thing been given effect to or not?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The hon. Member is talking about the proceedings before the final liquidation order was passed. After considering all these, the final liquidation order was passed.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The scheme contained an enquiry into the conduct of the directors also. What I am interested in is whether that particular feature was examined or not?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The Liquidator is taking all steps.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** Was there any proposal either from the State Government or from other quarters that the Palai Central Bank may be merged or amalgamated with some bigger bank? If so, what steps are being taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any proposal to amalgamate?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In order that this Bank may be merged, at this stage, with another bank, two things are necessary. One is that some bank must be willing to take it up; and another is that the High Court must allow it to be done.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** I want to know whether this possibility has been explored either by the Reserve Bank or by the Government of India?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** So far, the results of exploration have not been very hopeful.

**Shri Tangamani:** By what time will this preferential payment of Rs. 250 per depositor be made? When it is made what will be the total amount which would be so paid?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The payment, I think, will be made very shortly. As I said, it may take more than about 2 months at the most. And the total amount to be paid that way is Rs. 104 lakhs.

### Supply of Coal to Ferozabad Glass Industry

*216. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Ferozabad Glass Industry complaining about the inadequate supply of coal to that industry;

(b) whether Government have received any reports from the U.P. Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government have suggested to the U.P. Government that demand of Glass Industry of Ferozabad with regard to coal should be met in full; and

(d) whether Government intend to increase the quota of coal supply to the industry?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes. All possible steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the industry.

(c) No.

(d) There is at present no proposal to enhance the quota. Efforts are, however, being made to step up supplies of coal for this industry, consistently with the transport availability in the direction 'above Moghulsarai'.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The Minister stated that all possible steps are being taken to supply coal to this industry. In the same breath he said that the quota is not to be increased at present. May I know whether the industry has approched the Government—the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—with the request that at least an increase of 50 per cent be made in the quota they are receiving today so that the production might be continued and steps taken to export those goods which are exportable?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The industry have been representing that their requirements are more. But, knowing as we do the limited facilities of transport in the above Moghulsarai direction, when are more than one competing demands, priorities have to be laid down. And, in that set up.

I think, the quantities that have already been allotted to the industry —if the quantity is consistent with those allotments moved—should, by and large, meet the requirements of the industry.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The other day the hon. Minister said that after July the transport facilities in the 'above Moghulsarai' direction would be easier and that some 200 more wagons per day shall be able to be moved in that direction. When that position is eased after July, will the Minister consider the possibility of increasing the quota for the glass industry?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That is a suggestion for action. I am sure that that would be considered.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the Press news that nearly 24 industrial units, both small and big, are to be closed from tomorrow in Kanpur because of the shortage of coal? I want to know whether any steps have been; and, if so, whether any wagons are to be received in Kanpur? I am asking this question because in the reply he has given he has mentioned 'above Moghulsarai'.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** This question does not arise really out of the question on glass industry. But Press reports with regard to the difficulties that the industry is facing in U.P. have been appearing; and steps are being taken to put up, at any rate, the capacity of movement 'above Moghulsarai'.

The other day I made a fairly detailed statement on the floor of the House. There was some temporary set-back on account of the disturbances in Madhya Pradesh. And now that the situation there has got under control, I think that the movement position also will improve.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister has made, no doubt, a comprehensive statement. He said that no industry has suffered because of lack of coal in Kanpur. I think 50,000 persons are going to be idle because of the closure from tomorrow. I want to know whether the wagons that have been sent have reached there or not?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I also read a Press statement to the effect that certain industries who have got larger stocks of coal are being asked to surrender some of their accumulated stocks they have for the benefit of the other industries. The hon. Member is talking of tomorrow. I do not know. I have not seen any Press report that any industry is going to be closed tomorrow. Anyhow, I will look into and whatever is best will be done.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I know whether Government have considered the possibility of moving coal for the glass industry in box wagons, as lately suggested by the Railway Board, and have a coal dump there so that the industry may be fed in times of necessity?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Certain movement is also taking place in box wagons. But I do not think that the glass industry of Firozabad can get enough quantities by that method. The quantities that they require, I do not think are very large. They require a constant supply. The total requirements in Firozabad are a monthly quota of 367 wagons.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** They require 600 wagons.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I am talking of the quota. That is roughly about 10 or 11 wagons a day. Box wagons cannot be arranged easily in that quantity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he suggesting only a shortage of coal or shortage of wagons?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** We have been considering this point on more

than one occasion. So far as movement 'above Moghulsarai' is concerned, the total transport that can be organised 'above Moghulsarai' is limited. The track capacity itself is such that it cannot move more than a certain number of wagons, whether coal or any general traffic.

There is limitation on transport facilities above Mughalsarai. In 24 hours a certain maximum number of wagons can be moved. Within that, the share for coal has to take its turn in the overall number of wagons that are available.

**Mr. Speaker:** I understood the hon. Member to say this. Wherever there is such a bottleneck and transport of coal is not so easy why should there not be dumps created so that from the reserves they can be drawing coal from time to time, even when the wagons are not available. That is his suggestion.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I greatly value his suggestion. Actually steps are being taken in consultation with the U.P. Government to establish such dumps because the movement to the dumps becomes easier and there could be local dispersal. That is exactly the direction in which steps are taken to move coal to the dumps.

**Shri Tyagi:** The situation is most confusing, Sir. Every time this question comes up before this House, we are puzzled. We do not know whether the difficulty is on account of the shortage of coal at the pit-heads or lack of transport. It is a fact that in many places the industries are practically on the verge of stoppage. Dumps could not be created unless the transport problem is solved. When the day-to-day supply is not possible, how can they have surplus wagons for purposes of dumping?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is the busy season and the non-busy season . . . (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** They can create dumps by transporting coal in box wagons.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** May I ask one question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give her an opportunity on some other question.

**I.A.F. Personnel in Naga Custody**

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*218. **Shri Assar:**
**Shri Vajpayee:**
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri Tangamani:**
**Shri Kunhan:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards getting the release of four Indian Air Force Personnel who are under the custody of hostile Nagas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not in public interest to give any details of this matter.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, there is no question of public interest in it. We must get the information whether they have been released or not.. (*Interruptions*)

**An Hon. Member:** A question has been answered on this subject.

**Shri Tyagi:** We have got the right to know about each citizen's safety in the country. How could it be against public interest to disclose it?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Every time there is failure on the part of the Government, they take shelter behind this

'public interest'. Sir, you should not allow that.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** The question is not whether they are released or not. The question is about the details. That, in the present circumstances of the situation in the Naga Hills, it is not possible to disclose. They had not been released but I cannot here say when they will be released, what steps are being taken and what the prospects are without going into details.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Then tell us about their security. Are they safe? We are very anxious.

**Mr. Speaker:** This matter has been coming up for a long time. I remember sometime back the hon. Minister saying that a plane had gone so far and so on. Now, the point is whether any progress has been made or not? It is open to the hon. Minister to say: yes. He need not give the details of the progress. If four of our people are there, the House is anxious to know what exactly is happening, whether they are alive or dead, etc.

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Sir, how can I answer whether progress has been made if the people are not here. There are four people in enemy custody. It happens in any conflict or war action. Either we have got to go and rescue them or wage a war to get them released or there must be some exchange of prisoners or something of that character . . .(*Interruptions*). These are matters which I am quite prepared to come and explain to you. Every effort is being made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are they alive or dead?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** So far as we know, they are alive.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House wants that every assurance should be given to it that every effiort is being made—details need not be given now—to get them released as early as possible. That is what the hon. Minister says.

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Yes, Sir.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Is it true that at the time when the subordinate officers—not exactly officers but subordinate persons who were engaged on air dropping of grain bags, etc. were released, the army was about to reach the hide-out of the Naga rebels where these four officers were detained? What happened after that in the course of the negotiations with those rebels so that they got an opportunity to take these four officers to another place and now the Army is not in a position to reach them?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** First of all these captains were in two different batches. One batch went from a place and has come back. I have difficulty in answering this question because the hon. Member refers to negotiations. We are not dealing with an enemy country. How can Government speak about negotiations in the House with citizens of India?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** By negotiations, I mean this. When the Army was about to reach there, some one or two officers went there and got those junior officers released. At that time, advantage was taken by the Naga rebels to remove those four officers to another place. May I know what happened to the persons who were not actually negotiating but talking with the Naga rebels to get them released, whether those one or two officers have come back and if they had come back what is the report that they have given?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** The first part is not correct because after the plane crash they were taken in two separate batches. One batch was released. I have already said that it is difficult for me to answer that we are negotiating with the citizens of this country in regard to certain matters: it is not the proper thing to do. That is why it is not possible to disclose

details. I am not in a position to say what officials went, who spoke to them or things of that character. All we know is that at the present moment they are alive and every effort would be made to get them released.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether, when the plane was shot down and the initial effort was made, the responsibility of getting the crew released was shifted on to the hands of the civil administration and the civil administration deputed an IFAS officer with Rs. 50,000 to be incurred as expenditure in this peace mission? If so, is an enquiry made into the conduct of this officer and into the failures of the civilian administration? Ultimately, it so happened that the Army gave up its activity and handed over the responsibility to the civilian administration.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The facts or rather the suggestions made by the hon. Member are based on completely incorrect facts; they are not facts at all. There is no question of handing over responsibility from one to another; first of all, it was never done. Secondly, this question of Rs. 50,000 is not correct at all; we know nothing about it. Somebody may have talked casually here and there and the moment we heard that there was some irresponsible talk we stopped it immediately. The hon. Member's third point is about enquiry. Enquiry in regard to what? Naturally, we enquired as to what all this loose talk was about. We found that these reports had been grossly exaggerated. It was not true; some underlinks had talked about it. We warned them. Nothing like this should be done or could be done. There is no question of any further enquiry.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the five persons who were released and about which the hon. Minister made a statement last time, belong to the ejection staff and they were employed in air dropping of food and all that and that they were released by the hostiles themselves after being detained for six days? Why is it that the other officers could not be released if these people could be released? My own information is that these five persons were released not because of our operations or activities but because the hostiles wanted to release them.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is true that the hostiles released them. I cannot give the reasons for their release, whatever they might be. They did release them, certainly, and the other four persons were not released by them and they are still with them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Were the Naga areas combed by our combatant forces? (*Interruption*).

**Shri Tyagi** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Petroleum Coke

*213. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the country's requirements of Petroleum coke is now being produced in India; and

(b) what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the entire requirement of this material from indigenous production?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Present annual requirement of Calcined coke for industrial use is estimated at about 20,000 tons, which could be processed out of approximately 27,000 tons of Green Petroleum Coke. Indigenous production of Green Petroleum Coke is of the order of 12,000 tons,

only a part of which is likely to be available for industrial use.

(b) First Public Sector refinery at Nunmati which will be on stream by the end of this year will have an annual production of approximately 40,000 tons of Green Petroleum Coke. Further quantities may also be available from the Barauni refinery when it comes on stream towards the end of 1962. Calcining units to process Green Coke are also being established.

**Pension for Teachers of Aided Schools**

*215. **Shri A. K Gopalan:**
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
**Shri Warior:**
**Shri Punnoose:**
**Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered any scheme to provide pension to aided school teachers or to contribute funds to help any such schemes of State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). The Govt. of India have recommended to the State Govts. to adopt the Triple Benefit Scheme introduced by the Govt. of Madras. It includes provision for pension, provident fund and insurance and applies to all teachers, inclusive of those in aided schools.

The question of extending the Triple Benefit Scheme to the teachers in Union Territories, is being examined.

**Refund of Share Money by Public Companies**

*217. **Shri Warior:**
**Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of any newly formed public companies which delayed repayment of over-subscribed amounts on shares for several months during the last two years have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) and (b). Yes; complaints have been received about the period elapsing between the last date of receipt of application and the last date of refund of over-subscribed amounts having been 3 or 4 months in the case of certain companies which made issues of capital to the public in 1959 and 1960. The complaints related mostly to cases where the over-subscription was very heavy.

**Trade with U.S.A.**

*219. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the economic recession that has started in U.S.A., has affected India's trade with that country; and

(b) whether in any way it affects the anticipated loans from U.S.A.?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) For the quarter July-September 1960, India's exports to the U.S.A., were Rs. 22·2 crores as compared to Rs. 24·2 crores in the same quarter of 1959. The fall occurred in respect of manganese ore, mica and some miscellaneous commodities. It is difficult to say how far this was due to the recession.

(b) No inference regarding longer term policies of the United States can be drawn on the basis of short-term business fluctuations.

**Steel Requirements**

*220. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Survey Report by the United Nations Steel Committee in Geneva as to the pattern of world production and consumption of steel in 1970 according to which India's consumption forecast by 1970 will be 28 million tons; and

(b) if so, whether any programme has been drawn up for installation of new capacities to achieve the target?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. The report estimates that the annual consumption of steel in India during the period 1972-75 will go upto 28 million tons.

(b) On the basis of definite indications of demand that are now available, a target of 10·2 million ingot tons has been set for production of steel by 1965-66. It is however still too early to draw up any definite programme for production of steel for meeting the demand by 1975.

### Nursery Schools in Delhi

*221. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have desired that the tuition fees levied in the nursery schools in Delhi should be withdrawn;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has agreed to do the same;

(c) how many children are at present studying in nursery schools; and

(d) what was the original fee charged from them?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Yes, Sir, in regard to the nursery schools of the Delhi Administration which were transferred to the Corporation.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Corporation.

(c) 713.

(d) Before the transfer of the nursery schools from the Delhi Administration to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, no tuition fee was charged. The Corporation levied a tuition fee of Rs. 5 p.m. per child after the transfer.

### New Pay Scales in Central Government Undertakings

*222. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Pay Scales have been implemented in all the Central Government Undertakings;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) steps taken by Government to expedite early implementation?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Central Government undertakings fall broadly into two categories, autonomous undertakings and departmentally controlled undertakings.

2. So far as the autonomous undertakings are concerned, I have already made it clear in my statements in the Lok Sabha on the 15th February, 1960 and the 9th September, 1960 that it was neither possible nor was it the intention of the Government to ask the Companies controlled by them and other autonomous organisations to extend to the employees of the latter any improvements in the salaries and allowances, as also other conditions of service, allowed to Central Government employees as a result of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This is a matter for the autonomous organisations to decide, at their discretion, after taking into account all the relevant factors.

3. So far as the departmentally controlled undertakings are concerned, the implementation of the new pay scales as recommended by the Pay Commission involves the process of prescription of revised pay scales in consultation with the various Ministries or Departments concerned, fixation of pay in these pay scales and the payment of arrears. The revised pay scales for posts in these undertakings have been finalised and notified. Government have issued instructions to the disbursing officers to expedite fixation of pay and payment of arrears, and a large number of employees who have exercised options have already been paid their arrears.

**Purchase of Rigs from Rumania**

*223. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 274 on the 21st November, 1960 and state whether the negotiations for the purchase of one Rumanian 4-LD Rig for Cambay have since been finalised?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Yes, Sir.

**Assistance from Canada under Colombo Plan**

*224. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada allocated a grant of $ 25 millions for capital assistance to India under Colombo Plan during 1960-61 and asked the Government of India to create rupee equivalent funds; and

(b) if so, what part of this allocation will be utilized for Kundah Project?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Yes, Sir. The counterpart rupee funds will be created, however, only against $ 18.7 million accruing out of the sale of non-ferrous metals and wheat. The balance of $ 6.3 million will be received in the form of capital equipment.

(b) $ 3.5 million.

**Export of Bhilai Steel Products to U.S.S.R.**

*225. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
**Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. is contemplating importing high quality steel products from the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what is the quantity being offered to the U.S.S.R.; and

(c) what are the terms of agreement relating to price, delivery and exchange?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) to (c). Government is not aware whether the U.S.S.R. is contemplating importing high quality steel products from the Bhilai Steel Plant. Provision has, however, been made in the Trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. as well as with some other countries for export of rolled steel products. Such exports, if they materialise, could be from any of our steel plants. The question of prices, categories, etc. would have to be settled if such exports materialise.

**Naga Rebels**

*226. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
**Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**
**Shrimati Fafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Naga rebels have stepped up their anti-National and anti-social activities in Manipur; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the constables of Manipur and Assam Rifles have been shot dead?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) There has been some increase in Naga hostile activity in Manipur recently.

(b) Since December, 1960, two Manipur riflemen have been shot dead while another riflemen who was injured died subsequently. No Assam rifleman was killed during this period.

### सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये हिन्दी

*२२७. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा सम्बन्धी सरकारी नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सभी सरकारी पदाधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी भाषी जानना आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास हुए हैं तथा हो रहे हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त)** : (क) औद्योगिक संस्थापनों, कार्य-भारित (work charged) और तृतीय श्रेणी से नीचे के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर 45 वर्ष से कम उम्र वाले सभी कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवाकाल में हिन्दी सीखना आवश्यक है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये 92 केन्द्र और हिन्दी टाइप-राइटिंग तथा आशुलिपि (short-hand) सिखाने के पांच पांच केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं और अगले वर्ष में कुछ और केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ।

### Oil Research Institute in Gujerat

*228. **Shri K. C. Jena:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up an oil research institute in Gujrat?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** There is no proposal regarding establishment of an oil research institute in Gujrat but a regional laboratory will be established at Baroda. This laboratory will deal with analysis of mineral oil from Cambay and Ankleshwar and also carry out palaeontological and petrological reservoir studies.

### Indian Army Officers at Imperial Defence College, London

*229. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of the Indian Army are attending the courses of study at the Imperial Defence College, London and how many have completed courses of study in the past three college sessions;

(b) whether the college is open to all ranks of Indian officers including Major-Generals and Generals and if not the ranks to whom the courses are open for admission;

(c) whether the courses of study imparted in the college are not available in any of the Indian Colleges giving military training; and

(d) whether Indian officers are attending military colleges of any other country?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) An Army Officer from India is attending the current course of study at the Imperial Defence College, London. As regards the preceding three courses, two Army Officers attended the course in 1958 and one in 1959.

(b) Generally, officers in the age group 38 to 45 years and of the rank of Brigadier (or equivalent rank in other Services) are accepted on the course at the Imperial Defence College. Officers deputed from India to attend this course are usually of the rank of Brigadier or Major-General (equivalent rank in the other Services).

(c) Until the National Defence College was set up in India in April 1960, facilities for training senior officers on the lines of the training imparted at the Imperial Defence College, London, were not available in India.

(d) There is no officer attending a Course in any other country similar to the Imperial Defence College, Course.

**Free Food and Clothing for Primary School Children**

*230. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Educational Conference held in Kanpur on the 28th December, 1960 recommended free food and clothing to children in primary schools;

(b) if so, what is the Government's decision in the matter;

(c) whether any State Government has implemented this recommendation; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table, of the experience gained in the various States?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) The proceedings of the Conference have not been received in the Ministry of Education.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Gauhati Refinery**

*231. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Gauhati Oil Refinery is retarded due to transport bottleneck; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and the progress achieved?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure Tax Collected from Former Rulers**

*232. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh-ji:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of Expenditure Tax collected by Government, under Section 20 of the said Act, from the former Rulers during 1959 and 1960;

(b) how many Rulers still remain who have so far not paid this Tax to the Government (with amounts due from them after assessment); and

(c) the amount of Expenditure Tax recovered by the Government of India from people other than ex-Rulers in the country during 1959 and 1960?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a). to(c): The information is being collected from the Commissioners of Expenditure-tax and will be placed on the Table of the House when ready.

**Soft Coke**

*233. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of soft coke in the country; and

(b) the reasons for such scarcity and the time it will take to bring about normal conditions?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and **(b)** There is enough production of

soft coke. Temporary shortages in supplies may have occurred at some places, particularly in view of the limited transport capacity in the 'above Moghalsarai' direction. *Ad hoc* measures are taken to meet these shortages by way of special movements to the extent possible.

**Smuggling Between India and Nepal**

*234. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
**Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has sought the help and co-operation of India Government in checking smuggling between India and Nepal;

(b) if so, the nature of help and co-operation sought; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Child Welfare**

*235. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
**Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
**Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 188 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals for Child Welfare as contained in the resolutions passed by the Indian Council for Child Welfare passed during the month of August, 1960; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

*Resolution No.* 1.—Enunciation of a clear policy in regard to child welfare:

A clear policy in this regard has already been laid down by the Government. It has been accepted that positive and promotive programmes for the normal child shall receive high priority within the field of child welfare.

*Resolution No.* 2.—Training or orientation of workers for child welfare programmes:

The Indian Council for Child Welfare was asked to work out the training programmes for all the three categories of workers mentioned in the resolution. The Council itself gave up the idea of undertaking the training programmes of the first and the second categories of workers. So far as the workers of the third category are concerned, the Council has drawn up a scheme which is under the consideration of the Central Social Welfare Board.

*Resolution No.* 3.—Setting up of an all India Committee to draw up a programme of pre-primary education and teacher training.

The Central Social Welfare Board under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education have already set up such a Committee.

**Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology**

*236. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
**Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
**Shri P. G. Deb:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 107 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made in setting up a Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology for the evolution of terminology in Indian Languages; and

(b) who are the members of this Commission?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali)**: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The following progress has been made for the setting up of a Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology for evolution of terminology in Indian Languages:

(i) It has been decided to constitute the Commission as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman | 1 |
| Members | .. 6 |

The Director of the Central Hindi Directorate will be non-member Secretary of the Commission. The Chairman and the members may be full time or part-time. In case the Chairman is part-time there will be a whole time Vice Chairman. The Chairman and the members will be nominated by the Government of India.

(ii) A resolution establishing the Commission has already been issued.

(iii) Efforts are being made to secure suitable accommodation for the Commission.

(iv) The question of remuneration to the members of the Commission has been settled.

(v) The staff requirements of the Commission have been worked out in consultation with the Chairman designate of the Commission.

(vi) The general principles for the evolution of terminology on which the Commission has to work have been finalised.

(b) The members of the Commission have not yet been appointed, but negotiations are going on in this regard. The names of certain persons for nomination as members of the Commission are under the consideration of Government. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Professor of Physics, Delhi University, Delhi is proposed to be appointed as Chairman of the Commission.

**Engineering Colleges**

*237. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Kodiyan:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to set up a number of Centrally-sponsored regional engineering colleges and State-sponsored engineering colleges is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details of its financial implications, locations of both categories of colleges, and when it is likely to be finalised and implemented?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight colleges were sanctioned during the Second Plan period and seven more are proposed to be established during the Third Plan period, thus covering all the States. Locations of the eight sanctioned colleges have already been reported to Parliament and the location of the new colleges has not yet been settled.

Each college will have an admission capacity of 250 students per year for

degree courses in engineering and technology and is tentatively to be estimated to cost as shown below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Non-recurring — Buildings and Equipment | Rs. 51 lakhs |
| (*ii*) Recurring (Ultimate per year) | Rs. 19 lakhs |
| (*iii*) Staff quarters | Rs. 35 lakhs |
| (*iv*) Hostels | Rs. 43 lakhs |

Under their Third Five Year Plans, the State Governments have proposed the establishment of six engineering colleges as shown below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh | One college at Gorakhpur (Intake 120 students) |
| West Bengal | Two colleges, one at Jalpaiguri and another at Calcutta. (Intake 150 students each). |
| Maharashtra | One college at Amravati (Intake 120 students) |
| Bihar | One college at Bhagalpur (Intake 120 students). |
| Madhya Pradesh | One college whose exact location has yet to be decided. (Ihtke 120 students) |

The Government of Bihar have already started the Bhagalpur College this year. The other colleges will be establishmed in a phased manner during the Third Plan period.

**Copper Deposits in Rajasthan**

*238. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the estimates of copper reserves in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have considered Rajasthan's request for stepping up the capacity of the electrolytic copper plant from 10 to 25 thousand tons capacity; and

(c) what will be the full financial implications of such an increase?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) There are numerous occurrences of copper ore in Rajasthan. Estimate of reserves has so far been made only at Khetri in Jhunjhunu district and at Dariba area in Alwar District. A prospective reserve of 28:5 million tons of copper ore with an average grade of ·8 per cent copper at Khetri and a reserve of ·5 million ton with an average grade of 2·5 per cent copper have been estimated at Dariba.

(b) and (c). It is premature to say at this stage what the ultimate capacity of the refinery at Khetri would be. It has been proposed to secure a detailed project report from competent consultants and the capacity would ultimately depend on various factors which are under study.

**संस्कृत पंडितों का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर**

*२३९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संस्कृत पण्डितों का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर तैयार करने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) उस में नाम सम्मिलित करने के लिये न्यूनतम क्या योग्यतायें निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)** : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख). शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रेस नोट के उत्तर में १३५ व्यक्तियों ने अब तक संस्कृत पंडितों की राष्ट्रीय नामावली में अपने नाम शामिल करने की प्रार्थना की है । इन प्रार्थनाओं पर केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड, अप्रैल, १९६१ में होने वाली अपनी बैठक में विचार करेगा ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने राष्ट्रीय नामावली में शामिल करने के लिये पंडितों के चुनाव के लिये निम्नलिखित मापदंड निर्धारित किये हैं :—

(i) पंडित कम से कम एक शास्त्र के प्रसिद्ध विशेषज्ञ हों ;

(ii) उन्हों ने कम से कम १५ वर्ष तक सफलतापूर्वक शास्त्र / शास्त्रों को पढ़ाया हो ; और

(iii) उन्हों ने कोई महत्वपूर्ण साहित्यिक या अनुसंधानात्मक कार्य किया हो ।

**Investigations regarding Ruby General Insurance Company**

*240. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the affairs of Ruby General Insurance Company have since been completed;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities detected; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the Directors?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha)**: (a) to (c). Yes, the investigation by the auditors into the affairs of the Ruby General has been completed and the report received by the Government is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law in the light of the explanation of the Company. Further action will be considered only after this examination is completed.

**Moratorium for Five Banks of Kerala**

*241. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
**Shri Punnoose:**
**Shri Warior:**
**Shri Kodiyan:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that moratorium was granted to five banks in Kerala till the 18th March, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any of those banks has undergone reconstruction?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha)**: (a) A statement showing the names of the banks and the periods of the moratorium granted in their cases is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

(b) The moratorium orders were issued in order to facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of the banks and to protect the interests of depositors generally.

(c) It is proposed to amalgamate, as soon as possible, the Kottayam Orient Bank, the Bank of New India, the Seasia Midland Bank and the Venadu Bank so as to form a new institution, and to amalgamate the Travancore Forward Bank with another suitable Bank. The Bank of Kerala is to be amalgamated with the Canara Bank.

The future of the two remaining institutions will be decided shortly.

**Cost Accounting in Public Undertakings**

*242 { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of cost accounting has been introduced in all the public undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if not, the time by which the same would be done; and

(c) whether proper costing is done in those concerns where this system has been introduced?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The system of cost accounting has been introduced in the following undertakings:—

(1) Hindustan Steel Limited.

(2) National Coal Development Corporation Limited.

(3) Orissa Mining Corporation Limited.

(4) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

(b) The system will be introduced in the others by the time they go into production or begin large scale activities.

(c) Yes.

**Military Schools**

*243. { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** **Shri Assar:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Military Schools in the country on the lines of the Indian Military Academy; and

(b) if so, the places where they will be set up?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**National Museum, Delhi**

*244. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Museum has increased the exhibits since its inauguration;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) what steps are being taken to get suitable exhibits from foreign countries for the Museum?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). 3392 items were exhibited at the time of inauguration and it is not possible to add to this number within the capacity available at present. Display of additional items would be by rotation at specified intervals.

(c) A proposal to assemble a collection of Western art through the assistance of the U.N.E.S.C.O. is being pursued.

**Caltex Oil Refinery, Visakhapatnam**

*245. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture gas at Caltex Oil Refinery, Visakhapatnam for sale to the public; and

(b) if so, by what time this proposal is likely to be given effect to?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision on this proposal will be taken shortly.

**Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank, London**

*246. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 on the 16th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of recovery of one million sterling lying in the Westminster Bank in London belonging to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** The position is the same as when the reply to Unstarred Question No. 212 was given on 16th November 1960.

**Commission for Hindi Translation of Central Acts**

*247. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the appointment of the proposed Commission for translation of Central Acts into Hindi;

(b) if appointed, the work done by the Commission so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make Hindi translation of Bills available?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) The proposal regarding appointment of a Standing Commission for translation of Central Acts into Hindi is still under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The question of making arrangements for furnishing Hindi translations of Bills with the English texts thereof would be examined by the Standing Commission in detail, as soon as possible, after its appointment.

**जनता कालेज जांच समिति**

*२४८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :**

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान जनता कालेजों के कार्य की जांच करने के लिए बनाई गई विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य-मुख्य उपपत्तियां क्या हैं ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Illegal Melting of Silver Coins**

*249. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
**Shri A. M. Tariq:**
**Shri Ayyakannu:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that illegal melting of legal silver-nickel rupee coins is being carried on a large scale by Delhi bullion dealers;

(b) if so, has any enquiry beer made with a view to assessing the extent of silver-nickel rupee coins melted; and

(c) the steps taken to put a stop to this activity?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) to (c). Apart from what has appeared in the newspapers, the Government of India have no information on the subject, but a report has been called for from the Delhi Administration.

**Children of Political Sufferers**

*250. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
**Shri Tangamani:**
**Shri Balmiki:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 834 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of children of political sufferers who will be benefited during 1960-61;

(b) how much has been allotted for that purpose;

(c) whether all States have agreed to make their contribution; and

(d) which are the States yet to adopt the Scheme?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali):** (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The actual implementation of the Scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Administrations and detailed information such as the number of children of political sufferers who will be benefited during 1960-61 is not furnished by the State Governments/Union Administrations unless it is called for from them. However, the requisite information is being obtained from the State Governments/Union Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) Out of the budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made for 1960-61 for the grant of educational facilities to the children of political sufferers, the following amounts have so far been sanctioned to the State Governments/ Union Administrations:—

| *Name of the State/ Union Administration* | *Amount sanctioned* Rs. |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 64,065 |
| Bihar | 22,420 |
| Mysore | 18,918 |
| Orissa | 2,836 |
| Delhi | 14,568 |
| Manipur | 5,421 |
| Tripura | 4,440 |

(c) The State Governments who have so far implemented the Scheme have agreed to make their contributions.

(d) The following State Governments/Union Administrations have yet to implement the Scheme:—

1. Government of Assam,
2. Government of Gujarat,
3. Government of Maharashtra,
4. Government of Kerala,
5. Government of Madhya Pradesh,
6. Government of Punjab,
7. Government of Rajasthan,
8. Government of West Bengal,
9. Government of Jammu and Kashmir,
10. Himachal Pradesh Administration,
11. Pondicherry Administration.

**Overstay by Pakistanis in Punjab**

**355. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of people without passports in Punjab from West Pakistan has increased during 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Pakistanis, who entered Punjab with passports, have remained in Punjab in spite of the fact that the period of their validity has expired; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for the repatriation of those whose period of stay has expired and those who have entered without passports and also to stop the entry into Punjab of unauthorised persons from West Pakistan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) to (c). The information is being col-

lected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Welfare of S., C. S. T. and Backward Classes in Madras State**

**356. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes (separately) in Madras State; and

(b) the contribution made by the Central Government in 1959-60 for setting up of special multi-purpose blocks in Madras State?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Central grant-in-aid paid to the Government of Madras during 1959-60 for the welfare of Backward Classes is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Category | Grant-in-aid | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | State Sector | Central Sector | Total |
| 1. Scheduled Tribes | 3·335 | 3·52 | 6·855 |
| 2. Scheduled Castes | 35·210 | 19·73 | 54·940 |
| 3. De-notified Tribes | 7·916 | 5·40 | 13·316 |
| 4. Other Backward Classes | 5·525 | 6·90 | 12·425 |
| TOTAL | 51·986 | 35·55 | 87·536 |

(b) No special multipurpose Tribal blocks were opened in Madras State in the Second Five Year Plan. The question of making any contribution by the Central Government in 1959-60 for this purpose does not therefore, arise.

**Kidnapping of Children in Delhi**

**357. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children kidnapped in Delhi during 1960;

(b) the number of children recovered; and

(c) the number of persons convicted for the offence?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) 159.

(b) 148.

(c) 9 persons have been convicted and 81 are standing trial. 38 persons are involved in cases which are under investigation.

**Pay Scales of University and College Teachers in Punjab**

**358. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colleges and the Universities in Punjab have implemented the University Grants Commission scales of pay for their teaching staff;

(b) the nature of assistance given by the University Grants Commission for the purpose during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) the names of colleges and universities which have adopted the schemes;

(d) whether the Central Government are going to insist upon the rest of the colleges to implement the new scales of pay; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, the reason therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). The scales of pay of teachers in the Universities of Punjab and Kurukshetra are already better or equal to those recommended by the University Grants Commission; as such, these universities have not come under the operation of the scheme of the Commission. Kurukshetra University is a residential type and has no colleges affiliated to it. Of the colleges affiliated to Punjab University, 65 colleges have implemented the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission. A statement showing the names of colleges and the amount of grants paid to each through the Punjab University during 1959-60 and 1960-61 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

(d) No.

(e) The Private Managements of some colleges find it difficult to raise funds for meeting their share of the cost of improvement of the salary scales of teachers and the universities have no resources to assist the colleges in this behalf. The State Government of Punjab also has not given any financial assistance to the colleges for this purpose. Moreover the assistance of the U.G.C. for this scheme is limited to a period of 5 years only. Unless, therefore, either the State Government or the colleges concerned are able to raise their share of the cost of the scheme of up grading salary scales, it will not be possible to extend this benefit to such colleges.

### Central Excise Revenue from Maharashtra

**360. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of Revenue receipts from Central Excise from Maharashtra State during 1960 (Circle-wise)?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 58].

### Late Duty Allowance to Central Government Servants

**361. { Shri Pangarkar: / Shri Ram Garib:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision by now on the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding the grant of late duty allowance to Government servants; and

(b) if so, the decision thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b) As recommended by the Pay Commission, an inter-departmental Committee has been set up to evolve a detailed scheme of overtime allowance in the light of the principles laid down by the Commission.

### Socio-Economic Survey in Maharashtra

**362. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased state the names of the villages in Maharashtra State selected for special study of social and economic life of the community during 1961 Census?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** A list showing the names of villages selected for Socio-Economic Survey in the State of Maharashtra is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 59]

**Housing for Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra**

**363. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which are sanctioned for Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

**Issue of Bonus Shares**

**364. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies to whom sanction was given for issuing bonus shares during the calendar years 1958, 1959 and 1960 together with respective amounts;

(b) the names of companies to whom permission has been given during the past 3 years for the issue of equity shares without premium; and

(c) the names of companies to whom such permission was refused, with reasons?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). List of the names of companies along with the information asked for are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 60].

**Collection of Direct Taxes**

**365. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total direct taxes other than company taxes collected so far during the current year?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The total direct taxes other than company taxes collected during the period 1-4-1960 to 31-12-1960 was Rs. 79.26 crores.

**Customs and Excise Duties**

**366. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total customs and excise duties collected so far during the current year?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The total Customs and Excise Duties collected during the period from 1st April, 1960 to 31st December, 1960 were as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | .. | Rs. 123.23 crores. |
| Excise Duties | .. | Rs. 298.10 crores. |

**Company Taxation**

**367. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total tax collected so far during the current your from companies under the new scheme of company taxation?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The total tax collected from companies during the period 1-4-1960 to 31-12-1960 was Rs. 90.46 crores. This amount includes also the collections main during the current year against demands for earlier assessment years as also the advance tax (including tax deducted at source) in respect of the assessment for the next year.

**Ex-Servicemen in Punjab**

**368. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Punjab as at the end of 1960, district-wise; and

(b) how many of them have been usefully employed, district-wise?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) and (b). The

required information is not available. The only information available in this regard is the total number of ex-servicemen who have obtained employment in Government service under the Punjab State. Their number for the period from May 1951 to November 1960 is 16,544.

**Elections in Snow-bound Areas**

369. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1139 on the 6th September, 1960 and state the progress since made in the decision to hold the general elections in the snow-bound inaccessible areas in 1962?

**The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis):** The Election Commission has not yet taken a decision with regard to the election programme for the snow-bound and inaccessible areas in 1962.

**Deposits in Foreign Banks**

370. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 450 on the 21st November, 1960 and state the names of the six firms or individuals involved in the cases of manipulation of invoices to deposit surplus amount in foreign banks?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Five out of the six cases are still under investigation and it will not be in the public interest to divulge the names of these firms or individuals at present. The name of one firm whose case has already been finalised is Messrs. Aminchand Payaralal.

**Assets of Indian Princes in Foreign Countries**

371. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 454 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) the total number of Indian princes holding assets in foreign countries; and

(b) the total amount held by them?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) 23.

(b) About Rs. 5.4 crores.

**Foreign Social Non-Official Organisations**

372. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names of foreign social non-official organisations, country-wise, working in development schemes in India—State and Union Administration-wise so far?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** The intention of the question is not quite clear. The only two foreign organisations which can be regarded as helping India in development schemes are the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation which are world-wide organisations. Their schemes for assistance to development projects are formulated in consultation with Government.

**Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa**

373. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount year-wise given so for to Orissa State by the Central Government for construction of colonies and hutments for Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of families of Scheduled Castes and Tribes housed so far with Central assistance; and

(c) the amount lapsed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

### Anti-Fraud Squad

**374. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1171 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state the names of the firms involved in the six cases dealt with by the anti-fraud squad?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Of the firms concerned in the six cases investigated by the Fraud Squad, cases have been filed in appropriate courts against the Managing Director of M/s. S. B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Ranjit Travel Agency, G. T. Road Jullundur. The cases relating to the remaining four firms are still under consideration and it would not be in the public interest to disclose their names at this stage.

### हिन्दी निदेशालय

३७५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में जो हिन्दी निदेशालय स्थापित हुआ है उस के लिये कुछ नये कर्मचारी भर्ती किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भर्ती करने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों से भी आवेदन-पत्र मांगे गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में विभिन्न पदों पर भरती निम्नलिखित प्रकार से की गई है :—

(i) शिक्षा मंत्रालय से तबादला कर के ;

(ii) शिक्षा मंत्रालय से कर्मचारियों की उपनियुक्ति (डियूटेशन) द्वारा ;

(iii) संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ;

(iv) रोजगार दफ्तर और रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा भरती कर के ; और

(v) ऐसे दूसरे कार्यालयों से कर्मचारियों का तबादला कर के जहां छटनी हो रही थी या होने की संभावना थी ।

(ग) और (घ). तकनीकी सहायकों के पदों के लिये सभी मंत्रालयों से आवेदन-पत्र मांगे गये हैं ।

### Merger of Prabhat Bank

**376. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prabhat Bank was merged with National Bank of Lahore which is not a licenced Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) A scheme for the amalgamation of the Prabhat Bank with the National Bank of Lahore has been framed by the Reserve Bank and has been sanctioned by the Central Government.

(b) It is considered that this scheme would be in the best interests of the depositors of the Prabhat Bank.

**Artificial rains with sound waves**

377. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 960 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) Whether Government have received details of the process of producing artificial rains with sound waves; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). As attempts to secure the information have not been successful, it is proposed not to pursue the matter further but to continue with our own efforts.

**Seizure of Gold and Jewellery**

**378. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of gold and jewellery seized by the customs during 1960;

(b) whether the precautionary measures taken by the authorities were adequate; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the customs authorities have asked for more powers?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Gold and jewellery weighing about 1240:56 Kilogrammes (or 106,353 Tolas) and 10 sovereigns valued at Rs. 1,33,38,000.00 approximately was seized by Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during 1960.

(b) Yes, sir, the measures taken were reasonably adequate.

(c) Suggestions have been made from time to time by subordinate Customs Officers regarding the legal or administrative powers they consider necessary. This will be one of the questions to be considered in connection with the proposed revision of the Sea Customs Act.

**चुनाव व्यय को घटाना**

३७९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :**
**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :**
**सरदार इकबाल सिंह :**

क्या **विधि** मन्त्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चुनाव व्यय को घटाने के बारे में चुनाव आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**विधि उप मंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस) :** लोक सभा में विभिन्न पार्टियों और दलों के प्रवक्ताओं के साथ पिछले शनिवार को मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने अनौपचारिक रूप से इस बात पर विचार विमर्श किया था कि क्या ऐसी बड़ी सार्वजनिक सभाओं की संख्या पर कोई रोक लगाना ठीक होगा जो कि उम्मीदवार या पार्टी द्वारा की जाती हैं और जिन में लाउडस्पीकरों के प्रयोग के कारण काफी व्यर्थ होता है । आम राय यह थी कि बड़ी सार्वजनिक सभा और छोटी सार्वजनिक सभा में अन्तर करना आसान नहीं है और इसलिये ऐसी सभाओं की संख्या पर कोई रोक लगाना न तो सम्भव है और न वांछनीय है ।

**Indo-Pak Financial Talks**

380. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
**Shri Radha Raman:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to hold another meeting of Finance Ministers of both India and Pakistan to discuss outstanding financial questions between the two countries; and

(b) if so, when and where such meeting is going to be held?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No date or venue has yet been fixed.

**Welfare of S. C. and S. T. in Kerala**

381. **Shri Kodivan:**
**Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the Centrally sponsored schemes sanctioned for Kerala for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State during the Second Plan period;

(b) the progress so far made in the execution of these schemes;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for these schemes;

(d) whether the amount sanctioned has been fully spent; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not spending the amount fully?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) to (c). The information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

(d) and (e). At the stage it is not possible to say whether the amount sanctioned will be fully spent. However, on the basis of actual expenditure in first four years and allocations so far made for the current year, there is a shortfall of Rs. 9.87 lakhs and the State Government have been asked to spend additional proposals for approval.

**Regional Commissioner of S. C. and S. T. in Kerala**

382. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Regional Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the State of Kerala has been abolished; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The charges of Assistant Commissioners have been revised so that Kerala and Madras are now in one charge.

(b) As the area and the extent of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not large enough to justify a separate region, Kerala has been added to the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Madras.

**Air Accident near Jaipur**

383. **Shri Assar:**
**Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1002 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the court of inquiry has completed its work on the causes of air accident which happened on the 8th November, 1960 near Jaipur; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The likely cause of the accident is considered to be disorientation during flight at night—*i.e.*, confusion leading to inability to control the aircraft caused by loss of sense of position in relation to space—which resulted in the aircraft getting into an unusual altitude from which it could not be recovered.

**Special Tribunal for cases of Government Employees**

384. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a special tribunal to expedite the disposal of the cases of Central Government employees who have been wrongfully punished;

(b) if so, when do they propose to appoint this tribunal; and

(c) whether Government propose to put any time limit for the completion of the work by the Tribunal?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Seizure of Gold at Bombay**

385. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Customs has seized one thousand tolas of gold from a country craft at the Mazagon Docks on 1st January, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). A country craft "DHAN PRASAD" arrived at Bombay from Vengurla. Officers of the Bombay Customs Department, on a search of three members of the crew of this vessel, *viz.*, Issak Mohamed, Kassam Ayub and Ahmed Yakub, found that each of them had 100 bars of gold of 10 tolas each, concealed in cotton jackets worn underneath their shirts. The country craft was then searched, when 2,626 bars of gold each weighing 10 tolas were recovered from it. Thus, a total quantity of 29,260 tolas of gold valued at about Rs. 39,50,000 was recovered from the vessel and the three crew members.

Eleven members of the crew of the above country craft have so far been arrested. Further investigations are in progress.

**Secondary Education in Orissa**

386. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for reorganisation and promotion of secondary education in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the total amount allotted to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for this purpose?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 39,55,356 till 1959-60.

**Eastern Zonal Council Meeting**

387. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the items which were included in the agenda for discussion in the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council which was scheduled to be held in Calcutta on the 28th of December, 1960;

(b) the reasons for which the meeting could not be held;

(c) when was the next meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held and where; and

(d) what were the items discussed and decisions taken?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) A statement is laid

on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

(b) Owing to the sudden illness of the chairman of the Council, the meeting could not be held in Calcutta as originally scheduled.

(c) The meeting was held in Delhi on the 14th January, 1961.

(d) Copies of the proceedings embodying the decisions of the Council on the items discussed will be placed in the library of Parliament as soon as they are finalised.

**Gramdan Work in Orissa**

**388. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid has been given to Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh to carry on gramdan work in Koraput in Orissa in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) if so, what amount?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Welfare Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa**

**389. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was surrendered as unspent by the Orissa Government in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 under the centrally sponsored programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the amount separately?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). No, sir. The unspent balance of grants-in-aid relating to a financial year is adjustable in the next financial year. The unspent amounts for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 out of the grants released in those years for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Orissa State under the Centrally sponsored programme are as follows:—

| *Category* | *Amount Unspent* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1958-59 | 1959-60 |
| Sch. Tribes | .. | 15·95 |
| Sch. Castes | 0·27 | 0·43 |

The unspent balance of 1958-59 was adjusted against the payment sanctions for 1959-60 and the unspent balance for 1959-60 will be adjusted as against the payment sanction for 1960-61.

The sanction for 1960-61 will issue at the end of the current financial year and the unspent amount out of that year's grant will be adjusted during 1961-62.

**Excise Duty on Khandsari**

**390. Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount of duty collected from the Excise Levy on Khandsari sugar in each of the last 2 years, and what was the total expenditure made in collecting the excise duty in each year;

(b) what was the total production of Khandsari Sugar in each of these years and on how much of this production excise duty was levied; and

(c) what portion of this duty was collected from excise duty on Khandsari sugar produced by the sulphitation process?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 63.]

**'Atoms for Health' Exhibition**

**391. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has organised an exhibition

of 'Atoms for Health' in February 1961 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what items are on display there?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A gross amount of Rs. 29,100 has been sanctioned. Some revenue is expected from charges for advertisements, rent for cafetaria space etc.

(c) The exhibits include

(1) charts, equipment, representation by pictures and models by which radiation is being currently used in the field of medicine for the purposes of diagonosis and treatment.

(2) Certain related equipment from the Atomic Energy Establishments, and also the Agricultural Research Institute Delhi, and the University of Delhi.

(3) Isotopic techniques used for research.

(4) A Model of a medical laboratory for purposes of using isotopes as medicine.

(5) Isotopes in relation to agriculture.

(6) Effects of ionising radiation on plants, animals and humans.

(7) Certain equipments and representation by pictures and models relating to fundamental principles and methods.

(8) A series of lectures—demonstrations by experts from Defence and the Atomic Energy Establishments.

**Employees of Audit and Accounts Department**

*392. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases regarding those employees of Audit and Accounts Department who participated during July, 1960 strike have been finalised;

(b) if so, number of those removed and dismissed from service;

(c) the number of those compulsorily retired; and

(d) the number still under suspension, if any?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) All the cases excepting sixteen have been finalised

(b) Twenty six.

(c) Eight.

(d) Fifteen.

**Geological Survey of Maharashtra**

393. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government to carry out a thorough Geological Survey of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No proposal as such has been received from the Government of Maharashtra in this respect. However, before drawing up the Third Five Year Plan of the Geological Survey of India the Government of Maharashtra was consulted and the various items suggested by them were included in the programme of the Geological Survey of India which will commence from 1st April, 1961. The following items of

work are proposed to be carried out in Maharashtra during 1961-62:—

1. Continuation of the geological mapping in the Ratnagiri district. On aerial photographs which are expected on scale of 2·5"—1 mile and on 1" scale sheet Nos. 47G6, 7, 8; 47H/9, 10, 11. Investigation of ilmenite deposits.

2. Continuation of the geological mapping in Chanda district 1"—1 mile scale sheet Nos. 55L/15, 16; 55P/3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 16; 64D/5, 6, 8, 9, 13; 56M/1 and 2.

3. Geological mapping in the undermentioned districts with particular emphasis to elucidate the petrogenesses of the Deccan Trap flows as well as to decipher the pre-trap topography and the lateral extensions of the flows:

   (a) Satara and parts of Ratnagiri.

   (b) Poona.

4. Investigation on the bauxite deposits in Kolhapur, Halar and Kaira district.

5. Geological mapping of Chanda-Wardha coalfield.

6. Continuation of the geological investigation of the Ukal (A) project and investigation of Hataur and Karwand projects in Tapti Basin.

7. Investigation in connection with Narbada (A), Karanjewan (B), Mahe (A), Watrak (B) Bhima (B). and Susti Projects (B).

8. Investigations in connection with Bhandara (C) dam, Randhe scheme.

9. Basin-wise engineering geology reconnaissance of river valleys in the State for planning in the fourth plan period (D).

10. Systematic groundwater survey in the Bijapur, Mehsana, Khaira, Belgaum districts.

11. Systematic geohydrological studies in the Akola, Amraoti, Buldana, East and West Khandesh, Zalawad districts and Kutch.

12. Investigation of the Chromite deposits in Kankauli and Vagda areas, Devgad taluk, Ratnagiri district.

13. Investigations of antimony, nickel and other metallic ore occurrences near Kolaray in the mineralised belt between Shivrajpur and Pauni in the Nagpur and Bhandara districts.

14. Search for groundwater in Deccan trap areas.

**Counterpart Funds**

394. **Shri Morarka:**
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of counterpart funds; up-to-date (in rupees);

(b) the countries to which they belong;

(c) how are these funds being utilised at present; and

(d) whether any interest is paid on these amounts?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]

(d) The rupee counterpart funds in respect of U.S. aid under P.L. 480 and PL 665 are held by the U.S. Government as deposits in their accounts with the State Bank of India/Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi until amounts are disbursed to the Government of India as loans or grants for agreed projects. The Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India pay interest on such deposits. The Government of India pays interest on the amounts, if any, loaned to them. The rupee funds under the remaining Programmes are credited

to the Government of India accounts and the question of payment of interest in such cases does not arise.

**Evaluation Team for Public Sector Industries**

395. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing an evaluation team for all the industrial projects in the public sector;

(b) if so, when such a team would be appointed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) It is not possible for one team to evaluate all industrial projects.

(b) and (c). Separate groups may be appointed for evaluation when major projects go into production. One group appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects has been studying for some time Inventory Control and Maintenance Practices of industrial and **transport projects.**

**Shaktiman Trucks**

396. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of Shaktiman trucks uptodate;

(b) what is the percentage of truck parts manufactured locally; and

(c) what is the price of this Shaktiman truck?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Upto the end of January 1961, 1370 Nos. Shaktiman trucks have been completed.

(b) The indigenous content in production has been approximately 37 per cent. For the next series 50·8 per cent reduction in imported parts is made.

(c) The actual costs of Shaktiman Trucks for the financial year 1959-60 are as under:—

(i) Complete with Composite body Rs. 37,828·34 each

(ii) Complete with Steel body Rs. 37,368:81 each

**Lok Sahayak Sena**

397. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Sahayak Sena camps held in the border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1960; and

(b) the number of persons trained in them?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) and (b). The information required is given below:

| *Name of the State* | *Number of camps held* | *Number of trainees* |
|---|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 1,315 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 349 |
| Punjab | 5 | 2,577 |
| Jammu & Keshmir | 5 | 1,995 |

**Air Freight Rate for Agartala-Calcutta Trip**

398. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion has been held between the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Communications regarding the reduction of air freight rate for trips between Agartala and Calcutta as desired by the Informal Consultative Committee to the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, what was the result?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). Yes. The question is still under examination in consultation with the Indian Airlines Corporation.

**Tribal Welfare Advisory Committee for Tripura**

**399. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to reconstitute the Tribal Welfare Advisory Committee for Tripura in the light of the discussion of the meeting of the Parliamentary Informal Consultative Committee to the Ministry of Home Affairs held in December, 1960; and

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at in this matter?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Tripura Administration.

**Aid Under PL. 480**

**400. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total aid received by the country under Public Law 480 since 1956 and the manner in which it has been utilised till today?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 65].

**Junior Technical Schools in Kerala**

**401. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) How many Junior Technical Schools have been sanctioned during the 2nd Five Year Plan period for the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether any proposal was received from the Kerala State in this regard?

**The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). The revised Second Five Year Plan of Kerala provides for the establishment of nine Junior Technical Schools' which have all started functioning.

लड़कियों की प्राथमिक शिक्षा

४०२. श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रणा बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लड़कियों के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूप रेखा क्या होगी ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :** (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के विशेष कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

"सार्वजनिक और निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक अमल में लाने के लिए लड़कियों की शिक्षा का जो महत्व है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए बोर्ड सिफारिश करता है कि केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के रूप में स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के विशेष कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये और इसके अनुसार ही इस काम के लिए धनराशि नियत की जानी चाहिये। कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी ढंग से अमल में लाने के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक है। बोर्ड का विचार है कि केवल राज्यों की आयोजनाओं में धनराशि की व्यवस्था कर देने से इस उद्देश्य के पूरे होने का विश्वास नहीं हो सकता। यह भी सिफारिश की जाती है कि प्रारम्भिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों में लड़कियों के छात्रावास बनाने के लिए

अनुदानों की व्यवस्था केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर की जानी चाहिए और सहायता का स्वरूप वही होना चाहिए जो दूसरी आयोजना में इस योजना के लिए निश्चित किया गया था।"

**Estate Duty**

**403. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of pending **cases of Estate** duty since 1958 to 31st Janurary, 1961 each year;

(b) the total number of them disposed of each year;

(c) the number of cases still pending;

(d) the reason for their pending; and

(e) the steps so far envisaged by he **Government to dispose** them of soon?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). The statistics are maintained according to the financial year. The position regarding disposal and pendency of Estate Duty cases for the financial years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 upto 1st January, 1961 is shown in the statement below:

| Financial year | No. of cases for disposal including arrears b/f | No. of cases disposed of | No. of cases pending at the end of the period |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1958-59 . . . . . | 10,774 | 7,664 | 3,110 |
| 1959-60 . | 12,231 | 9,003 | 3,228 |
| 1960-61 (upto 31-1-1961) . | 11,506 | 7,895 | 3,611 |

(d) The main reasons for the pendency are as follows:

(1) Very often, especially in the bigger cases, the accountable persons are not in a position to file the complete return immediately on the expiry of the period provided under the Act and extensions of time are asked for and granted in deserving cases.

(2) The scrutiny of the accounts and other documents, information and evidence furnished by the accountable persons take time, especially where the drawings of the deceased from bank and business accounts, benami transactions, gifts, etc. over several past years have to be scrutinised.

(3) Valuation of immovable properties, unquoted shares of companies, goodwill and other business assets require considerable time.

(4) In mofussil areas, the cases have to be finalised partly through correspondence and partly during camps held by the assessing officers at various places, which takes time.

(5) The Estate Duty assessments are sometimes held up awaiting finalization of the income-tax assessments for past years where investigations are in progress about concealment of income, acquisition of assets in benami names, etc.

(6) Some cases remain pending because of suits filed in Civil Courts regarding questions of title and succession to property.

(7) In some cases, writ petitions have been filed against the Estate

Duty proceedings and orders of the High Courts thereof are awaited.

(e) On an average more than 8,000 cases (about 70 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal) are disposed of in a year. Compared with this number, the pendency cannot be said to be high. Even so, constant reviews are made of the pending cases by the Controllers of Estate Duty as well as by the Central Board of Revenue. The assessing officers have also been instructed to go on frequent tours to the mofussil areas with a view to speedy disposal of the cases pending with them. The following provisions have been introduced by the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958, which came into force from the 1st July, 1960.

(i) Interest is leviable in cases where extension of time to submit the Estate Duty returns is granted;

(ii) The accountable person is required to produce a certificate from the Controller of Estate Duty regarding payment of duty before he can obtain a Succession Certificate from the court. It is considered that these new provisions would also be of some help in reducing the pendency in future.

**Pension for Descendants of Participants of Freedom Struggle**

404. **Shri Assar:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ram Shankar Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have sanctioned pensions to the descendants of those who played important part in the freedom struggle of 1857; and

(b) if so, the names of the descendants and relation with the original man who took part in the struggle?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) Government of India have sanctioned pensions to the descendants of some of those who played important part in the Freedom Struggle of 1857.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Names of descendants | Relation with the original man who took part in the struggle |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shri Hafiz Nazair Ahmed | Grandson of Moulvi Liaquat Ali of Allahabad. |
| 2. | Shri Quazi Abu Ahmed | Do. |
| 3. | Shri Ayub Ahmed | Do. |
| 4. | Smt. Zaitoon Bibi | Grant daughter of Do. |
| 5. | Smt. Jannatunnisa Bibi | Widow of a grandson of Moulvi Liaquat Ali of Allahabad. |
| 6. | Kumari Jamila Bibi | Daughter of a grandson of Moulvi Liaquat Ali of Allahabad. |
| 7. | Smt. Umme Habiba | Widow of a grandson of Mouivi Liaquat Ali of Allahabad. |
| 8. | Kumari Rashida Khatoon | Daughter of a grandson of Moulvi Liaquat Ali of Allahabad, |
| 9. | Kumari Zahida Khatoon | Do. |
| 10. | Kumari Maida Khatoon | Do. |
| 11. | Shri Syed Ahmed | Son of a Do. |
| 12. | Shri Narain Rao Tope | Nephew of Tantya Tope |
| 13. | Shri Shankar Rao Tope | Do. |
| 14. | Shri Raghunath Rao Tope | Do. |
| 15. | Shri Hakim Zafrul Haque | Grandson of Maulvi Fazal Haque of Khairabad. |
| 16. | Shri Mohd. Iftikhar Husain | Grandson of Shri Ehsan Ali Khan. |
| 17. | Shri Mirza Bedar Bukht Bahadur | Great grandson of King Bahadur Shah of Delhi. |

**Indents for Iron and Steel**

405. **Shri Agadi:**
**Shri M. Rampure:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of indents for Iron and Steel intended for the Block Development for the Mysore State are pending re-

(b) if so, the quantity of the indents, District-wise of Mysore State;

(c) the dates of the indents;

(d) whether any portion of their indents are released; and

(e) if so, the quantity thus released district-wise?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) to (e). It is not possible to indicate the quantity or the corresponding number of indents intended for Block Developments in the Mysore State, as normally the steel required by Block Developments could have been planned through stockholders, who while placing indents on the Iron and Steel Controller, club together various indents from a number of parties. It is not possible to know whether any indent in respect of Block Development is pending planning in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller unless the names of the stockists and the indent numbers and/or quota certificate numbers are indicated. No statistics of district-wise indents in respect of any State are maintained either by the Central Government or by the Iron and Steel Controller. Release of steel to various Blocks may be available with the State Government.

**Foreign Exchange For Training Police Officers**

406. **Shri Agadi:**
**Shri Sugandhi:**
**Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange granted to the States, State-wise for deputing Police Officials for training aboard since 1952 to 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore had applied for foreign exchange for sending Police Officials to foreign countries for training purposes during the years 1956 to 1960; and

(c) the amount of foreign exhange sanctioned and untilised by the States, year-wise including Mysore State?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (c). The information will be collected from the State Governments and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A request for the deputation of their Police Officers for training abroad was received from the Mysore Government in November, 1958. The request was repeated by the state Government on different occasions. However, as the training was not considered essential the foreign exhange facilities were not granted.

**Oil Survey in Gujerat**

401. **Shri S. A. Agadi:**
**Shri Sugandhi:**
**Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any oil research survey is conducted in the parts of Virmagam tract in Gujerat State; and

(b) if so, the details of the results thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and oil: (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Preliminary geophysical survey has been conducted.

(b) The thickness of the sediments in the area appear to be too small for finding oil or gas in appreciable quantites.

**Rehabilitation Finance Administration**

**408. { Shri Kalika Singh: Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which led to the issue of notification No. S.O. 3181 dated the 31st December, 1960 (Department of Economic Affairs) ordering dissolution of Rehabilitation Finance Administrtion at the close of business on the 31st December, 1960;

(b) the effect of the order on the Rehabilitation Finance Administration;

(c) whether the total personnel of the Administration will be absorbed by the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for entrusting the Ministry of irrigation and Power with the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 in respect of Waqf Properties Act in consequence of such dissolution?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). As the work relating to the grant of loans by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration had tepered off considerably, Government dissolved the Administration at the close of business on December 31, 1960. The assets of the Administration now vest in the Government and the work of recovering the loans remaining unpaid, has been entrusted to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Units, a sub-ordinate office created with effect from the 31st December, 1960 afternon under the Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d). All the employees of the Administration, who elected to accept offer of employment under Government on their existing terms, have been taken over by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Unit.

(e) This has no connection with the Administration or its dissolution.

**Circulation of Notes**

**409. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the number of Notes of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank in circulation on 31st December, 1960 as against the Notes in circulation in the years 1939, 1948, 1951, 1956 and 1958 on the same date giving the number of Notes in circulation; and

(b) what amounts of Foreign Securities were held as asset against the issue of Notes in circulation and those held in the Banking Department in those years on the relevant date aforesaid and reason for the fall in security?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

**New Colleges in Orissa**

**410. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 856 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken the request of the Government of Orissa for aid for providing facilities in existing colleges and for opening new colleges; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Working Group on Education consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, the University Grants Commission, the Planning Commission and the State Government considered at its meeting held on 4-5 November, 1960 the proposals of the State Government, and after taking into consideration the assistance that would be available from the University Grants

Commission to the colleges for providing facilities in existing colleges and for opening new colleges, recommended the inclusion of an outlay of Rs. 141·50 lakhs in the Draft Third Five Year Education Plan of Orissa State.

It is for the State Government to finalise their Schemes and execute these within their final allocation of funds for the Third Plan.

**Aircraft Carrier**

**411. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) when the aircraft carrier acquired by the Indian Navy will be commissioned; and

(b) the total cost involved in the purchase and renovation of the aircraft carrier?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) The formal commissioning of the Aircraft Carrier—INS VIKRANT—is scheduled to take place on 4th March, 1961 at Belfast.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the particulars regarding the cost of the Aircraft Carrier.

**अंगहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये स्कूल**

**४१२. श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लूले-लंगड़े, गूंगे, अन्धे तथा बहरों के कितने स्कूल प्रत्येक राज्य में चल रहे हैं;

(ख) उन पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :** (क) इस समय जितनी सूचना मिल सकी है वह एक विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६७]**

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही सम्भव होगा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**हार्नेस एड सैडलरी फैक्टरी, कानपुर**

**४१३. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर स्थित हार्नेस एण्ड सैडलरी फैक्टरी से सन् १९५९ में कितने नान-गजेटड कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत हुए ;

(ख) क्या कुछ सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को अभी तक सम्भावित निवृत्ति वेतन (पेंशन) नहीं दी जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को उन कारणों की सूचना दे दी गई है;

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन पर अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :** (क) पांच।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इन में दो को अभी तक सम्भावित निवृत्ति वेतन नहीं दिया गया। इन में से एक अनुशासिक कार्यवाही से सम्बद्ध है, और अनुशासिक कार्यवाही के सम्पूर्ण होने से पहले उसे सम्भावित निवृत्ति वेतन देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। दूसरे के मामले में, उसके अस्थायी कर्मचारी के तौर पर सेवावधि के, निवृत्ति वेतन के लिए शुमार किये जाने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) तथा (च) इन व्यक्तियों में से एक ने एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा है जिस पर विचार हो रहा है।

**Oil Survey of Punjab**

**414. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the places surveyed so far under the Oil Survey programme undertaken a few years ago in the foot-hill regions of the Himalayas in Punjab;

(b) the findings made in regard to each of the said regions and the conclusions drawn therefrom; and

(c) the future programme drawn with regard thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil: (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Geological mapping has been carried out in parts of Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Kangra and Ambala districts.

(b) Detailed geological mapping shows the presence of 8 anticline structures, a few of which deserve to be explored by deep drilling. On one of these anticlines, namely the Janauri anticline, a deep test well is being drilled.

Geological mapping will be continued in the remaining parts of the foothills and geophysical investigations will be undertaken in selected portions. Future drilling programme will depend on the information obtained from the Janauri deep Test Well.

**Training in Mountaineering**

**415. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has regular courses of training for officers and other military men in mountaineering;

(b) if so, since when and details thereof;

(c) whether specific training is given to Airmen in mountaineering courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what parts of the Himalayas are generally untilised for practical courses of study and practice?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) The Ministry of Defence do not run any regular mountaineering courses for service officers and men. The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling which is a private registered body and receives financial assistance from the Governments of India and West Bengal, runs 4 Basic and 4 Advanced courses in Mountaineering per year. Selected Armed Forces personnel also attend these courses.

(b) The first Basic course at the Himalayan Mountaineers Institute was run in November 1954. So far the Institute has run 24 Basic courses and 6 Advanced courses and trained 519 persons in Basic Course and 50 in Advanced Course. Out of 519 trained in Basic course 156 are from the Armed Forces. Out of 50 trained in Advanced course 25 belong to the Armed Forces.

(c) and (d). No, sir. The Airmen can join the regular course of HMI if they are otherwise eligible.

(e) Chowrikang (14,500 feet) and its adjacent peaks like Frey, Kokhtang etc. in Sikkim area are utilised for field training.

**12 hrs.**

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

### ALLEGED DANGER OF CHINESE ATTACK

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Khushwaqt Rai on the following subject:

> "The gathering of troops by the Chinese in Tibet just near the border of Bhutan and Sikkim and the northern border of India, conscription of thousands of men from prisons and monasteries, continuous pouring of Chinese troops equipped with anti-aircraft guns into the Loka area and building of roads and laying a railway line from Lhasa to Lanchow by working day and night. Due to all these activities grave danger of military attack on Bhutan and Sikkim, with whom we have entered into special defence pacts, and on the border of India, has arisen. To consider this."

The hon. Member has produced *The Hindustan Times* of today in which an article entitled "China Prepares for Fight" has appeared. What is the position?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** *The Hindustan Times'* sources of information are much greater than mine!

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow, it is alarming.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not only alarming but it is largely untrue. So far as we are concerned, I cannot, of course, definitely say what is happening inside Tibet here and there, but we have absolutely no report of this kind. And so far as we are concerned, our borders are well protected.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai** (Kheri): This report comes from Darjeeling and, as such, Government must have some information.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How can we have any information on something which perhaps does not exist at all?

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Whenever there is any report of this kind in the newspapers, involving the security of the country, will the Prime Minister take the trouble of contradicting it, or enlightening the public and the House about such reports?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is obvious that here is an Adjournment Motion and the hon. Member has put a question, and here I am, making a statement. What greater publicity can we give? As a matter of fact, it so happened that in the last few days the Maharaja of Bhutan has been here, his Prime Minister has been here; the Maharaja of Sikkim and the Maharajkumar and his Dewan had been here. None of these persons knew anything about it. I do not know how the correspondent of that paper got to know it in Darjeeling.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not give my consent to this Adjournment Motion.

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**12·03 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act 1956.

(ii) A Review by the Government of the above Report. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2652/61].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** I beg:—

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1415 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1416 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-2541/61].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1485 dated the 17th December, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1498 dated the 24th December, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. No. 7 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 8 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 40 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 79 dated the 21st January, 1961.

(g) G.S.R. No. 127 dated the 4th February, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2653/61].

(ii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1486 dated the 17th December, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1529 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. No. 39 dated the 14th January, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2654/61].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 10 dated the 7th January, 1961 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No.. 637 dated the 11th June, 1960.

(b) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(c) The All India Services (Death - *cum* - Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 81 dated the 21st January, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2655/61].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, MEDICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT, EXPENDITURE TAX ACT AND GIFT TAX ACT.

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi].

Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1506 dated the 24th December, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1532 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. No. 11 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 60 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 61 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 63 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(g) G.S.R. No. 88 dated the 21st January, 1961.

(h) G.S.R. No. 113 dated the 28th January, 1961.

(i) G.S.R. No. 134 dated the 4th February, 1961.

(j) G.S.R. No. 136 dated the 4th February, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2656/61].

(ii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 16 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 55 dated the 7th January, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2657/61].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1508 dated the 24th December, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1537 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1538 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1539 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(e) G.S.R. No. 15 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 59 dated the 14th January, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2658/61].

(iv) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 12 dated the 7th January, 1961 making certain amendments to the Medicinal Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

(b) G.S.R. No. 114 dated the 28th January, 1961 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. Nos. 1005 and 1256 dated the 3rd September, 1960 and 29th October, 1960, respectively. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2659/61].

(v) A copy of the Expenditure tax (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 dated the 4th February, 1961, under Section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957. *Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2660/61].

(vi) A copy of the Gift Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160 dated the 11th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2661/61]

**12·04½ hrs.**

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

**Shri Dasappa** (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Third Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

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**12.05 hrs.**

## MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan and seconded by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman on the 20th February, 1961 namely: "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

> 'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961'",

along with the amendments moved thereon.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy was in possession of the House. He may continue.

**Shri Viswanatha Reddy** (Rajampet): When the House adjourned last evening, I was speaking on the question of national integration and I was submitting to the House that the three major factors according to classical thinking, namely, history, culture and community of interests which are essential for national integration are found in great abundance as far as our country is concerned. But still, the apprehension widely felt in the country is that disintegration is likely to take place if things do not move in the right direction and at least now, when we consider this apprehension in the country, we have to see further into the causes.

**12.07 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We must go into the reasons of this seeming disintegration in the country. It has been observed by several people that discipline is not so much a matter of virtue as a matter of habit. All the major countries of the world have some sort of a national programme for inculcating discipline in their citizens. Under this programme, the high and mighty have to rub shoulders with the low and the humble, for a fixed period. It is a programme of national endeavour. We in this country do not have any such programme. Several suggestions have been made in the past for introducing such a programme in our country so that the sacrifices that the citizens are called upon to make in the pursuit of this programme will be a remembrancer for them to maintain disciplined activity in the country.

I am one of those who very strongly feel that the sacrifices made for a cause are very hard to forget. That is why when I look at some of the old leaders of my own party I feel the greatest admiration for them because such of those who have made sacrifices in the cause of freedom, in the course of the freedom fight, will never be able to forget the great cause for which we have fought and the causes that are ahead and are still to be achieved. Therefore, it is my earnest plea that regardless of the cost in terms of money and in terms of organisational effort, a beginning

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has to be made now without much loss of time to see that the citizens are made to undergo a programme of national reconstruction which should be compulsory; nobody should be exempted from such a programme, and this programme has to be undertaken regardless of cost.

It is not enough for us to say and proclaim to the world that we are 400 million people; that we are 400 million in numbers. Numbers really do not count. The mere arithmetical statement of a number does not connote anything. When we say we are 400 million, if we can mean that the united effort of all the 400 million people is there, that will have real value. That is why I very strongly plead on this occasion for a programme of national service to be introduced in this country.

The hon. President has made a reference to Panchayati Raj in our country. By the end of 1961, it is expected that this programme of decentralisation of power to panchayat samitis and parishads will be covered all over the country. This is not a new concept in our thinking, because Panchayati Raj had been there before the advent of the British administration in our country. It is only going back, on to a system which has been proved in the past before the British system of administration was introduced in our country. It has been proved that that system of administration has been very effective. Already, the impact of the Panchayati Raj has been felt by such of us who come from the areas where the Panchayati Raj administration is in vogue today. Some time back it was the experience, I am sure of all legislators, be they of the State Legislature or of the Centre, that even for very small needs of a village the people used to approach us, whether it is for a drinking water well here or there or a feeder road connecting their village to the main road. Even for such small things as the transfer of an elementary school teacher, representations were being made to us. It must be the experience of all the hon. Members of this House. Today all these burdens are removed from the legislators. What does it mean? It only means that the small needs of the village are being looked after by the leaders in the villages themselves. That is a development which everybody ought to welcome. It is now in Andhra, but it will be extended all over India by the end of this year. As I was saying, this development is very helpful. It creates self-reliance in the villagers. There can be no two opinions about this programme. Of course, certain drawbacks are already being pointed out by the committee which has gone into the whole question in some detail. But these drawbacks are to be expected. We are still in the beginning of ushering in this programme, and as things develop the programme will no doubt have its impact on the village itself. It will have its impact not only on the villages but on the administrators themselves. I have often noticed in the past some of the officials of the bureaucracy not being able to understand the anxieties and aspirations of the villagers at all. But today there is a greater realisation even on the part of the bureaucrats with regard to the problems of the villages. Therefore it is a two-way traffic which has contributed to the healthy development of the village economy.

However, there is one factor which deserves the notice of this House. That is, even today, though decentralisation is supposed to have been achieved in areas where it has been introduced through legislation, even so the strings of the purse, that is the power to make grants in due time, are controlled by the secretariat at the seat of the government headquarters. This causes long delays, and very frustrating delays sometimes. Very often programmes are not being able

to be pushed through and the enthusiasm that has been created in the villages in respect of some of the very important constructive programmes has been dashed to pieces on account of these delays. It is time that we consider this matter very carefully and see that these delays are avoided and, if possible, see whether even in the matter of this holding of the purse strings as far as the grants which are ultimately to be made by the panchayat samitis are concerned, it could not be decentralised and whether powers could not be given to the district or even the taluka administrations.

Reference has also been made in the address to the oil survey that is being carried on in several parts of the country. I remember five years back, speaking on the demands for grants on Oil, several Members, both on this side and on the opposite side, were very happy to notice that the Government was embarking on a policy of oil exploration entirely on its own behalf. They were acting in pursuance of a report submitted by the Russian experts who had given certain priorities for exploration of oil in various parts of the country; and it was expected at that time that the Government would, through the Oil and Naural Gas Commission, do the exploration itself; and several compliments were paid to the Government at that time that all branches of the oil industry, namely, exploration, the refining of oil, the distribution of oil and various other aspects of the oil industry, are being taken up by the Government and as days pass the necessary expertise would be acquired by those engaged in this oil survey.

But today we find the policy has been completely changed. We find large areas of the country being given over to private *enterpreneurs* for survey and exploration of oil. I think the Government has been forced to reverse its policy on account of the fact that the consumption of oil in our country is going up very rapidly and the need to achieve self-sufficiency, at least to the extent of basic needs, is engaging the attention of the Government. It is possibly on account of this that the policy has been changed. However, it is to be hoped that even if the exploration of oil in various parts of the country is to be handed over to certain of the foreign companies, care would be taken to see that the interests of the country do not suffer at any future date. We have been noticing that the countries which have given oil exploration to foreign combines in the Middle East and other parts of the world are experiencing a great deal of difficulty today over the agreements that they had entered into some time back. Therefore we owe to posterity to see that today the control on exploration by these foreign companies is not such a vital control as would place the future governments in our country in a very difficult position. I am quite sure that our Minister of Oil who has been devoting a great deal of his attention to this subject and who has done some original work in this direction will look into the problem carefully.

**Shri Mahanty** (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with all our great respect for the President we find that the President's address is becoming increasingly a ceremonial occasion and the address is degenerating into a cold statement of facts.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Sitamarhi): Fiction.

**Shri Mahanty:** Yes, I stand corrected.

But I feel that never before was an address delivered to Parliament which was so uninspiring, so unimaginative and so colourless. Speakers from that side of the House have protested about this colourlessness of the address and have sought to infuse some colour of their own imagination into this dry and drab document. But with all my efforts I have been able only to detect the little shade of yellow on its

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cover and, as the House knows, yellow is the colour of jaundice. I would be really uncharitable if I underline that fact. That is not my intention. It is so, I feel, because the President being a mere constitutional figure-head, cannot import his own vigour and dynamics into the activities of a government which today feel unfortunately helpless and impotent against the happenings that have been taking place nationally and internationally. Be that as it may, I only feel sorry that the President's Address does not analyse, does not pinpoint, does not emphasise nor does it prescribe any remedies or throw any new directions. If we look at the Address, we find that the main emphasis has been given on international affairs. It has been the fashion in this Parliament to devote more time and attention to what is happening in Timbunctoo than to what is happening under our very nose. That perversion of values has also pervaded into the President's Address and we find that more attention has been devoted to what has been happening elsewhere. Maybe rightly so, but my only regret even there is, there are more omissions than facts.

Let us take Congo. This Address was delivered to the Parliament on the 14th February. As the House knows, the murder of Mr. Lumumba and his associates had already shaken the world's conscience and though varying dates are being given, the official date being given is 12th February. There are also reports that Mr. Lumumba and his associates had been murdered as early as January. Be that as it may, there is not even a brief mention about that international crime in this document which has been delivered to this House.

I do not see the hon. Prime Minister here, but I would beg of him to tell this House whether this omission, this studied silence on Mr. Lumumba's murder is an accident or a design. If it is said that the Government of India was not in the know of Mr. Lumumba's murder, that would be a sad commentary on our External Affairs Ministry indeed. I say this because I feel India has a particular reason to feel more distressed about this entire episode, not because Mr. Lumumba was a great patriot, not because Mr. Lumumba symbolised all the aspirations and urges of the dark continent, which had suffered so much under European colonialism, but because India is very effectively associated with the UN Command in Congo. We should like to be told what were the correct interpretations of the UN Command in Congo and what steps the Government of India did take to see that the UN Command in Congo functioned effectively. I feel had the UN Command functioned effectively, the life of Mr. Lumumba could have been saved and to that extent I feel the UN Command in Congo has abetted all that has happened in that unfortunate country. It is time enough that the Secretary General really gets out of that organisation in grace, what he has to do under duress. Never did I feel at one with the Russian demand *vis-a-vis* the UNO as I feel today.

The House must know that the UN has been criticised in the past for many of its omissions and commissions. For its failure in the Suez crisis days, the UN came in for criticism. There was the failure of the UN in Hungary. But never before the UN's failure struck that chord of disgust all the world over as it has done in this particular case. When the ears of your political opponents are chopped away, when you are murdered inch by inch, when you are asked to kneel down by your colleagues and comrades and you are shot down, ineed it is a relapse to barbarity, and my only regret is that the UN Command in Congo could not save the situation. I would request the Prime Minister to tell us why the President's Address is silent over Mr. Lumumba's murder. I feel this silence is not accidental; it is designed, because whatever we might be talking outside, we

do not want to give our official condemnation of all that had happened.

Then I come to Goa. A small paragraph has been devoted to Goa. My friend here, says in 1957 also a smaller paragraph was devoted to it. I have the privilege of associating myself with this great institution since 1952 and I can well recollect since 1952 such brief paragraphs are recurrent features of the President's Addresses, in which Government's intentions of redeeming Goa from Portuguese colonialism are given expression to. Therefore, it is time enough to enquire, with what steps Government are proposing to match their platitudinous statement about redeeming Goa from Portuguese colonialism. If I were uncharitable, I would have said that under the facade of platitudinous statements our impotence, our incapacity to take a definite line of action in relation to Goa is being sought to be justified. We had an economic sanction against Goa.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He would say that and simultaneously claim that he is not uncharitable?

**Shri Mahanty:** If I have given that impression, I am sorry. We know that the little step that we had taken in this regard was an economic sanction against Goa. But the House has never been told why that economic sanction was withdrawn. Today we find that Goa is having a boom period of its economy on account of its own export trade of iron ore. We have lifted the economic sanction and the Goans do not bother two-pence whether they are under Portuguese colonialism or they are redeemed of it. In the case of such patriots who are fighting against the dictatorial regime, not a single finger is being lifted in their favour and that is how they decay and languish. And in this great Address, we find the same empty repetition of the Government's intention to redeem Goa from Portuguese colonialism!

We know of Pakistan's relations with us. As I said earlier, this is a document of omissions. Look at this great friend of ours, Pakistan. As this House knows, sometime back, the Prime Minister said that all that we have been paying to Pakistan in connection with the canal waters treaty is a price for friendship. At that time, I had ventured to submit that appeasement is not friendship, that you cannot buy friendship by appeasement, that you cannot buy friendship by money. Yet, we were told that the Rs. 80 crores that we were paying in foreign exchange to Pakistan in connection with the canal waters treaty was much too small and inadequate price for our friendship with Pakistan.

It was followed by the transfer of Berubari, even though it had involved exchange of human population. The Prime Minister said that he was not kept informed that this entire transaction would involve transfer of population. With all humility, I would beg of the Prime Minister to tell us what were his officers doing. In the ultimate analysis, it means that either the officials of the Government of India had betrayed the best interests of the people of Berubari or they deliberately did not inform the Prime Minister about the human problem involved in it. Be that as it may, that was another instalment of the price that we paid to Pakistan in the interests of Indo-Pakistan amity.

Having paid all these prices, today for a little affray that takes place in Jubbalpur India is being equated with Congo. Therefore, it is time enough the Prime Minister realises that appeasement does not result either in peace or in friendship. Certainly this House was anxious to know what perspective is sought to bear upon Indo-Pakistan relations. Are we going to appease, appease and appease for all times?

There is not much time at my disposal. I need not dilate on Indo-Chinese relations, over which so much has been said. But there again, one finds that same helplessness and impotence and I believe this helplessness

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and impotence have made this President's Address devoid of colour. Sir, you cannot enthuse life into a lifeless body and that is what has happened in the case of the President's Address.

Before I leave this sorry aspect I would make a reference to the Queen's visit. The Queen is a distinguished lady and we are all happy to have received her in our country. She is a charming person too, and when life is so colourless and so drab it is better that some colour is added to our life. But I feel the way in which it has been played up is really galling to our national pride. All the pageantry of 19th century feudalism has been invoked in this country, and it is really a matter of shame and deep regret to us. It has been stated that the expenditure runs to Rs. 25 crores. I do not know whether it is 25 crores or 30 crores, but what pains me is that in the year 1961.....

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): 25 crores or lakhs?

**Shri Mahanty:** It may be crores, it may be lakhs, it may be anything. Whatever it is....

**Shri Tyagi:** From where does he get his figures? They are rather exaggerated. I do not know from where he gets them.

**Shri Mahanty:** The hon. Member can have his own figures.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the source?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. It is not an answer to a query from where the hon. Member has got that figure to say that he may have his own figure. Members are responsible persons. They have to deliver speeches and give their figures after ascertaining that they are correct. If he can give his source, well and good. If he does not, I would not press him but I at least expect that he has verified his figures or has some cause for belief that this amount has been spent. If some hon. Member puts a question as to the source of some information or whether he has verified or assessed that, the answer should not be that the hon. Member might have his own figures. We should not have haphazard and casual figures.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am sorry for saying that.

**Acharya Kripalani:** The Finance Minister is here. He can give the figures.

**Shri Mahanty:** My sources are the newspapers. If newspapers are wrong then my figures are also wrong.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member says that Rs. 25 crores have been spent for arrangements and receptions and enterainment of Her Majesty, the Queen.

**Shri Mahanty:** Yes, all over India.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** May I say it is a fantastic figure.

**Shri Vajpayee** (Balrampur): Then let him mention the figure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. That would be a different matter and we shall have occasion to discuss it when we find another opportunity, but not at this moment.

**Shri Vajpayee:** How can he say that it is a fantastic figure?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Because he has records with him.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I say it is fantastic because no such amount has been provided. What is being spent is being spent from the current grants given and there no such thing is provided. Also nobody has asked for more even.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi** (Puri): What about the State Governments?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Even they have not asked for this amount.

**Shri Punnoose** (Ambalapuzha): This figure has come in almost all the leading newspapers and it is rather fantastic that the Minister kept quiet instead of contradicting it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The Ministry keeps quiet about all fantastic reports.

**Shri Mahanty:** My little time is running short.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he provokes interruptions then he has to pay for it.

**Shri Mahanty:** What I was venturing to submit was that my sources are newspapers and they may be fantastic, as has happened in this case. It is a stock reply "It is fantastic". But the hon. Finance Minister should be knowing that on the Republic Day celebrations on the 26th January a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is being spent by the Defence Ministry.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That also is a wrong statement.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Then what is your information?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If you put a proper question we will reply to it.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am saying that amount is spent by the Defence Ministry. The hon. Minister has no figures in his possession and yet he contests my figure.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have them with me now.

**Shri Mahanty:** Then let him mention his figure. Otherwise, let him accept my figure for the Republic Day Celebrations.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That figure is also wrong. That is what I say.

**Shri Mahanty:** What is your figure?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already stated the figure mentioned by the hon. Member is not correct.

**Shri Mahanty:** Whatever it is, I assert that an amount of Rs. 20 crores to 25 crores have been spent all over India on account of the Queen's visit. If the Government have any alternative figure to offer, they are welcome to do so without interrupting me. Now, whatever that may be, what is galling is, not this money—the money aspect is only secondary—and what we take exception to is that the Queen should have a ceremonial drive with our President on the Republic Day. The President should remember, the Government of India should remember that the President is not a person alone; he is the symbol of our national independence, and that occasion is not going to be shared with Queen or no-Queen of any Commonwealth.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That has already been answered here and the Prime Minister had stated that was the usual practice. Whenever any head of the State of other countries has come then also it had happened. Therefore, particular exception should not be taken just in the present case. I do not think it is advisable to press this again and again.

**Shri Mahanty:** With great respect to the Prime Minister's views, I am also entitled to hold my own views in this matter.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Yes, absolutely.

**Shri Mahanty:** Let this country not be told that we are prepared to come again under British imperialism for another two centuries. That is a thing which....

**Shri Tyagi:** I protest. What does he mean by that? That is a motive which we cannot stand.

**Shri Mahanty:** I know you cannot understand it.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** You can understand other things.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. That should not be the attitude and reaction after an observation. I remember that when the Pakistan President was here, even he drove with the President. I recollect that very vividly.

**Shri Mahanty:** I do not know if that was so on the Republic Day.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I say that the hon. Member should recollect in his own mind?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** On the Republic Day the Pakistan President drove with our President.

**Shri Mahanty:** You should concede that a man has every right even to appear foolish. Therefore, I am entitled to my own opinion.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Oh, yes.

**Shri Mahanty:** Then why this hullabaloo about this?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But if the hon. Member is incorrect, we have to correct him.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am willing to accept the correction.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Nobody should be allowed to run amuck in this House. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): Is it open for the hon. Minister to say this? I request that this should be expunged.

**Shri Mahanty:** Nobody is running amuck. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I do not think this is something that should upset us to such an extreme.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** What does he mean by that?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When we are using superlatives, we have been . . . (*Interruptions*). Order, order. There is nothing that has happened that should upset us—I repeat it again—and we should go on in an ordely manner. We are responsible persons, all of us; I am addressing both sides, not one side alone. I hope this debate would proceed in a more orderly manner.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): May I submit that the boot is on the other leg?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Is that an answer?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Has he got the guts to say that we are all running amuck? Are we not sane people?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When I have not taken exception to that, should the hon. Member stand up and behave like that?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am sorry. He has provoked me.

**Shri Mahanty:** Of course, I condone the ministerial indiscretion of saying that a member is running amuck. I leave it to his own taste. But he should have known being the Minister of a secular State, that running amuck has got a communal genesis and he can find that in Hobson-Jobson of 17-18th century.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Is he going to make any other point or should I ring the bell?

**Shri Mahanty:** He is calling me amuck. That means that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why is he more concerned about that observation than on making point on the debate than on making any point on the debate?

**Shri Mahanty:** If I am considered a mad person then I have no place here. If you give it the seal of your approval I will be disqualified to sit in this House. Therefore, I want to know....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** First he wants my decision on this point. I say that he is not. He should now proceed with the arguments in his speech.

**An Hon. Member:** He has got a certificate.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am grateful to you.

Coming to the economic aspect, never before have I seen a document of such wrong statements, misleading statements. As you know, Sir, yesterday there was an adjournment motion on rising prices. Prices of cloth and daily necessities of life are going up, shooting up. Cloth is now sold at 15 per cent higher than the original price. Yet, this great document says that we have been able to bring down the prices to a lower level. As my hon. friend knows, prices have a peculiar habit of always staying at a higher level. They do not come down once they shoot-up to a higher level. Be that as it may this question requires some clarification.

This document says that our agricultural economy is improving. But if our agricultural economy is improving why is the rate of our annual increase of National income decreasing? It is because of famines and natural calamities. That means that still, today at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, our national economy is dependent on agriculture, which is again dependent on God Indra more than on the great Government of India. If there is less rainfall, there is less agricultural production and the rate of annual increase goes down. This sorry state of affairs happens at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, but we are being told that agricultural prices are coming down all over the country; yesterday that answer had been given. Then I would like to know why the price level has been shooting up and why the cost of living index has been shooting up.

Last year we were told that in the analysis of the cost of living index structure enhanced prices of food articles had been responsible in shooting up the cost of living index and that the manufactured items were very innocent, that they were maintaining a consistent level and only the agriculturists were the devils of the drama. We would like to know why today this cost of living index has been shooting up and why the prices level has been shooting up when agricultural prices are coming down. Various answers can be offered to this. I will not venture to suggest mine. But I only say that we are helpless victims in the hands of speculators.

In this context the question of a price policy comes to my mind. What about the price policy? Time and again we have been told that there will have to be controls at strategic levels so that the price line is kept consistent and an atmosphere of optimism is brought about among the people who are going down and down under these criminal activities of speculators, that too in foodgrains. Our Draft Third Five-Year Plan also states:

> "There is scope within limits for varying the techniques that might be used for securing the right relationship between prices, but Government must be in a position to exercise control effectively at all strategic points, should the situation so warrant."

I would like to find some elaboration of Government's intentions regarding price policy. That is also absent.

Internationally it is disappointing, economically it is misleading and nationally also it is so smug that it does not take into account the fissiparous and dis-integrating tendencies which have been let loose in this country. While I conclude, will you kindly permit me to state that it is not communalism which is responsible for this disintegration of the fabric of our unity but it is the internal quarrels and squabbles of the Congress Party which is bringing about

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national disintegration, from Himachal to Cape Comorin Today as I speak I speak against the background of the murder of the legally constituted Government of Orissa. On account of what?—not on account of communal passions but on account of the internecine feuds that have started in the Congress Party in my State. The Government there had the strength to present the budget and to get it passed. The motion of thanks to the Governor for this Address was brought and duly passed. The Government had the majority to carry on its proceedings, but the Government had to be annihilated by constitutional methods. That is happening in UP and that is happening elsewhere also in one form or the other.

**An Hon. Member:** It is their privilege.

**Shri Mahanty:** Therefore before I conclude without transgressing upon your time, I would beg of the Government to consider that it is not communal passions of linguism which is responsible for national disintegration but it is the Congress Party and Congress Party alone which is responsible. It is time enough that there is some heart searching into their own conduct. Then only we can hope for some solution.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Sir, in this Address no notice has been taken of a really very disturbing development in our border country, Nepal. I know the hon. Prime Minister has somewhere said in the beginning that democracy has received a setback. But is that enough that we should have done in this matter? After a long and sustained struggle they had liberated themselves from a feudal regime and a democratically elected Government was functioning. This government, under the leadership of Shri B. P. Koirala, not only brought fame and prestige to that country but took concrete measures to see that the people are liberated from the feudal economy as well. This was too much for the autocratic ruler to swallow and tolerate. Therefore, arbitrarily, against all canons of justice, he not only arrested the Prime Minister but dissolved the Parliament.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall we go into the details here?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I am not going into the details.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He might have made a brief reference saying that he did not like this which was happening in the border, country. But to go on and then to criticise the King for this action or for that action and say what is happening or what he is doing would not be fair for us to do. So far it has been our friendly country, and we should not discuss it in that manner.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is why we are much more concerned. We have been criticising Congo, Congo's rulers and President in terms which are not quite friendly. I think we should take notice of what is happening in Nepal because it is a neighbour country and with this we are very greatly concerned. What I was pointing out is that here was this situation which had developed where democracy had been butchered. Whatever information we have got shows that the Prime Minister who had been detained is not being allowed even to see his family members. What is happening in that country is of great concern to us and in consonance with our international prestige and policy, I would expect of this Government to find out ways and means for the restoration of Parliament and democratic government in Nepal as we have been demanding in the case of other countries. That is the task to which the Government should devote some attention because the people of this country are very much interested in it. We are also in full sympathy with

the people of Nepal in their struggle for the restoration of a democratic regime in that country.

Having said this much about Nepal, I am glad to note that the rulers of Bhutan and Sikkim visited this country. We are also grateful and happy to see that the Maharaja of Bhutan made a statesman like decision. We hope that more aid would be made available to this country for its development so that the solidarity between the people of Bhutan and India grows more and more. This is a very welcome feature of our international policy. But at the same time I would also expect the Government of India to use its influence to see that the present administrative set-up in Sikkim is changed in such a manner that the people of the State are satisfied. It was known some time back that a deputation on behalf of the people of Sikkim waited on the hon. Prime Minister and discussed the matter with the External Affairs Ministry I would like to know whether this matter was taken up with the Maharaja of Sikkim when he visited this country.

I do not want to make any refernece to other international problems which have been dealt with in this House by several other hon. Members, but I would like to draw attention to the last part of the President's Address where he has said:

> "The unity and the social well-being of our entire people, the rapid progress to a democratic and socialist society, wherein changes must be timely and progress grow from more to more, must be attained peacefully and by consent."

This is a very significant sentence. I would have thought that the President instead of giving us para by para details of figures of achievements in th different sectors, could have devoted some time to explain to us and to tell us as to how much progress in this direction has been made or how the Government of India has been able to act up to the enunciation of policy made in this statement.

It is a great matter of satisfaction and pride that in this country democratic stability, to a great extent, has been achieved and a democratic pattern of life is being realised and accepted. But, it is not that the credit goes to the Government. It is to the people of India who, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, have been trained in a manner to be against any policy which is undemocratic. The question is whether the wishes of the people, as has been stated here by the President, are being really respected by the Government of India. What is the record for the last 13 or 14 years? What are the achievements? It is no doubt true that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is a great national leader and he has brought international fame to himself and to this country. But, I make bold to say that the policies of his Government and the decisions they have taken from time to time even on great national problems are looked upon from a narrow party point of view not from the national point of view. That is why there have been so many difficulties in this country and forces of distintegration have really made their headway and we are not able to build up democratic tranditions.

If we look at the development in certain States as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, in Orissa, you will find that it is not the failure of the democratic apparatus or democratic society. Because of the failure of the organisational apparatus of the Congress party, it is appearing as if the real democratic apparatus in this country has failed. If things go on in this way, how can people have faith in democracy and have respect and loyalty to the constitution in this country? The President has somewhere also raised the question of the power of the President under the Constitution. That is not an immediate danger to us. What is really affecting us and the people as a whole is the abrogation of the Constitution and utilisation of the administrative machinery for the party in power. That is an aspect to which

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

I think the time has come when serious students of democracy or the people in this country who really want democracy to develop in this country should devote serious attention, and Parliament also should devote its attention to this problem. This is one aspect of the problem.

It is generally accepted that there is greater disunity and disintegration in this country than at any time before. Why is it so? Take this question of linguistic division of the country. This was a matter which was agitating the minds of the people of India since a long time. We grappled with the problem and appointed a Commission. I do not want to go into history of it. When a decision was taken, the decision was not taken considering the wishes of the people. If we take the recent revision of our previous decision, bifurcation of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, you will find that the decision was taken not because it was considered from the national point of view. It was only taken when the people of the previous Bombay State saw to it that the Congress party is reduced to a minority. Then alone, the decision was taken. Again, the question of the linguistic division of the Punjabi suba is coming us. What is the Government's attitude? Do they accept the policy? Do they accept the principle of bifurcation of this country on a linguistic basis? Do they want really to concede the demand? The details may be worked out later. But the point is whether we accept the policy or not. If the exigencies of the situation do not demand to do it now, that is altogether a different thing. We are shilly-shalling and dilly-dallying matters. We do not come out with a decision really unless we are forced by circumstances and situations. Then we concede. That does not really create democratic traditions in this country.

Then, in regard to border problems, the President says that the wishes and democratic desires of the People must be taken into account. Border adjustment problem is a very great problem and really concerns many lakhs of our population. There is dispute between States. We have created the Zonal councils. We thought that that would be an organisation which would settle samller disputes between States. But, the Zonal councils have failed completely. There have been no solutions, but more disputes. How are you going to solve them? The only method which is acceptable is to redraw the borders of the States by taking the wishes of the people of the area, and village-wise division of linguistic groups. If this is done, then, the problem will be solved to a great extent.

Along with this, the question of linguistic minorities also comes up. This is a problem which, if we do not solve satisfactorily, may at a time, some time later, probably be a threat to the integration and unity of this country. We have seen what has happened in Assam. It is not only in Assam; it is in other States also. Linguistic minorities do not feel satisfied and secure enogh. We have a Linguistic Minorities Commissioner appointed under the Constitution. He has submitted two reports before us. A casual look at the reports would make it very clear that there are instances where the State Governments have not given proper consideration to the problem of linguistic minorities. He has pointed out these things. There is no remedy. Nobody listens. These things go on. Quarrels begin to grow. What do we do? Is it not the time that we either give some power to the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner as we have done in the case of the Election Commission so that he will have the power to right the wrong? Only if some such thing is done, this question can be solved. Otherwise, our machinery would be completely inadequate for this pur-

pose. This is a fact which, I think, we should not ignore any more.

Take the questtion of language. How can we really bring about unity and forces of integration which we want to create in this country? Or the language question, the Government is yet hesitant. What is the official language in this country? When is it going to be really implemented? Nobody says that there should be imposition. As soon as you impose anything, there is resistance. This resistance and opposition has been carried to an extent where it threatens the unity of the country and is likely to divide the country. Instead of adopting a definite policy, so that the entire opinion of the country is mobilised and unity is achieved, we are delaying matters on considerations which it is very difficult for me to understand.

I welcome the formation of the Naga State. I would like the Government to announce what is the policy: whether they are going to effect any change in regard to the Hill States like Manipur and other areas.

About the socialist society, it is better not to speak. Even as Dr. VKRV, Rao has said about the Third Five Year Plan, it is difficult to know if the Third Plan has behind it a definite ideology. About the formation of a socialist society, about which the President has made mention here, there is no definition. Even the Prime Minister sometimes says about ethical values of socialism. I think nobody in his party, nor even the Government knows what socialism means and what society they want to build.

**13 hrs.**

While the President has made a reference to a socialist society, I was surprised to find no mention about land reforms in this document. The ceilings that have been fixed in the different States hardly bring any surplus land for the landless labourers. The ceilings are not aimed really at removing the disparity between the rural and urban areas. Actually there is greater disparity now as a result of our agricultural policy.

I was also surprised to find in this documents no mention of co-operative farming, about which we have heard so much from the Prime Minister and others. Is it because of the impending elections, because the Swantantra Party has come as a threat opposing the co-operative farming, land ceilings etc., they want to keep mum, and they really do not want to do anything? I want a correct answer because, as we know, though state trading is our policy, it is still only on paper. The Food Minister has seen to it very cleverly and deliberately that it is not worked out in this country. So, I want to know, if really we want to have a socialist society, whether these policies are going to be worked out or kept in cold storage on account of political expediency and considerations.

That is all I have to say. It has been very clearly made out by the previous speakers that in the agricultural as well as the industrial sector we have not been able to break the concentration of power in the hands of a few. That is not a sign of progress towards socialism. We are proceeding towards a society which may be called welfare, but welfare of a few individuals and some privileged classes in this country.

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास** (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर प्रकाश डालकर, हमें उन प्रश्नों पर विचार करने का जो मौका दिया है, उस के लिये हम सब उन के उपकृत हैं, और इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मित्र माननीय श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, उस का समर्थ करतें हैं ।

विश्व के रंगमंच पर आज जो एक दुखान्त

[ श्री श्रीनारायण दास ]

नाटक कांगों में खेला जा रहा है उस की तरफ आज सारे मानव समाज का ध्यान है। राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अनैतिकता कितनी हद तक हो सकती है, कांगों इस का प्रमाण है। कांगों में साम्राज्यवादी देशों ने और संसार के अन्दर राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में जो दो गुट बने हुए हैं उन गुटों के देशों ने जो पार्ट प्ले किया है, वह किसी तरह से सम्मानजनक नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। वहां जिस तरह से लुमम्बा की हत्या की गई है वह निन्दनीय है। बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सेना के मौजूद होते हुए, जिस पर हम ने और सारी मानव जाति ने विश्वास कर रक्खा है कि उस के द्वारा बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों के पंजों से छोटे राष्ट्रों को बचाया जायेगा और आपसी झगड़ों को समझौतों द्वारा हल किया जायेगा, मि० लुमुम्बा की हत्या नहीं रोकी जा सकी। यह हमारे लिये और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के लिये शर्मनाक बात है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की तरफ से कुछ राष्ट्रों की सेना ले कर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि वहां इसलिये भेजे गये कि वहां शांति कायम हो, गृह-युद्ध आगे न बढ़े : लेकिन उस के पीछे जो काम करने वाली शक्ति है उस ने दबाव दे कर, या वैसे समझा बुझी कर, जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सेक्रेटरी जनरल हैं उन को इस बात के लिये राजी किया कि उन्हें कांगों के घरेलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। इस बात का सहारा ले कर यूनाईटेड नेशन्स ने, जिस के ऊपर हमारा इतना विश्वास है और जिस को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये न केवल भारत बल्कि दूसरे देशों के लोग भी अपनी शक्ति लगा रहे हैं, गृह-कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप न करने के बहाने से मि० लुमुम्बा की हत्या होने दी। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि इस दुखान्त नाटक का कब अन्त होगा। यद्यपि सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल की बैठक बार बार होती है, बार बार भाषण होते हैं और बहुत से अच्छे विचार वाले देश इस बात की खोज में हैं कि किसी बात पर अधिक से अधिक एकमत हो सके, फिर भी कांगों की समस्या का हल होता नहीं दिखता है।

जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने क्यों नहीं श्री लुमम्बा की हत्या का जिक्र अपने अभिभाषण में किया। मेरे ख्याल से इस बात का जिक्र उस में होना चाहिये था। जहां उन्हों ने कांगों की स्थिति का वर्णन किया है और यह कहा है कि कांगों से किन किन समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध है, वहां इस अभिभाषण में इस बात का जिक्र न होना उचित नहीं है जबकी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी बराबर इस बात पर जोर देते हैं और उन्हों ने श्री लुमुम्बा की हत्या की घोर निन्दा की है। ऐसे अवसर पर इस संसद के सामने हमारे राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण करते हैं और उस में इस बात का जिक्र नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लिये कुछ प्रशंसा की बात नहीं है। मैं इस बात की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सारा अस्तित्व कांगों को ले कर खतरे में है। कांगों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधि, भेजा गया, उस की तरफ से कुछ फौजें भी भेजी गईं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां शांति नजर नहीं आती है। न केवल श्री लुमम्बा, बल्कि उन के समर्थकों की भी दिन दहाड़े हत्या कर दी जाती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के जो प्रतिनिधि वहां हैं या जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र की तरफ से जो फोज वहां है वह उनकी हिफाजत नहीं कर सकी। मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति है, कांगों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने जो अपनी नीति प्रदर्शित की है, वह प्रशंसाजनक है, लेकिन प्रशंसाजनक होते हुए भी जो हमारी नीति है वह सफल नहीं हो रही है। वह क्यों सफल नहीं हो रही है, इस बात की विवेचना हमें करनी चाहिये।

आज संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जो दो प्रभावशाली गुट हैं, उन दोनों गुटों के कारण संयुक्त राष्ट्र ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह जो संस्था है वह दोनों गुटों से प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रहती है। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है

कि इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि जहां तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र के संगठन का तालुक है, उस का फिर से निर्माण किया जाय । उस की जो बनावट है उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, लेकिन जब भी यह सवाल उठता है तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अक्सर कह दिया करते हैं कि अभी समय नहीं आया है और इसलिये इस में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र को क्रियाशील होना है और बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों के पंजों से उसे छोटे राष्ट्रों को बचाना है, तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र की बनावट में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और संयुक्त राष्ट्र एक्टिव हो सके इस के लिये प्रयत्न होना चाहिये ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर जिस समस्या से हमारा बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है वह चीन की है। यह बात सही है कि अब तक हमारी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो नीति निर्धारित की है वह बहुत हद तक ठीक रास्ते पर है, कि चीन ने हमारे मुल्क के बहुत बड़े हिस्से पर दखल कर लिया है, हमें उसे खाली करवाना है । यह बात सही है कि जिस हिस्से पर उसने दखल किया है वह ऐसा है जहां आदमी नहीं रहते, जहां प्रशासन का कोई काम नहीं है, फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी लापरवाही का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर हमारे पड़ोसी मित्र ने, जो उस समय हम से मित्रता करना चाहता था, हमारी पीठ में छुरा भोंक कर हमारे देश के हिस्से पर कब्जा कर लिया । इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर जो नीति निर्धारित की गई है वह सही है लेकिन मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि उस के पांचवें पेराग्राफ में चीन की सीमा के सम्बन्ध में जो वाक्य लिखा गया है वह हिन्दुस्तान की नीति का पूरा परिचायक नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अब चीन को अपने देश में घुसने नहीं देगी और इस के लिये वह पूरी तैयारी सामरिक दृष्टि से कर रही है । जब भी हम अपने क्षेत्र में हम जाते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता हम से पूछती है कि जिस क्षेत्र पर चीन ने दखल कर लिया है उस से उस को हटाने के लिये भारत सरकार क्या करती है । हम लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार से पहले चाहे कुछ भी भूल चूक हुई हो, लेकिन अब वह इस बात के लिये सतर्क है कि हमारे देश में चीन कहीं भी एक कदम आगे न बढ़ा सके । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल केवल सुरक्षा की तैयारी करना ही हमारे लिये काफी नहीं है । हम को सुरक्षा की तैयारी तो करनी ही चाहिये ताकि चीन एक इंच भी आगे न बढ़ सके । हमको केवल सुरक्षा की तैयारी ही नहीं करनी चाहिये लेकिन जिस इलाके पर उसने कब्जा कर लिया है उससे उसको हटाने की तैयारी भी हम को करनी चाहिए । वह समय कब आएगा और कैसे आयेगा । इसका निर्णय तो सरकार ही करेगी । पर सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस तरफ शीघ्र प्रयत्न करे । यह सही है कि सैनिक क्षेत्र में तैयारी के सम्बन्ध में सारी बातें संसद् में नहीं बतलायी जा सकतीं । इसके बारे में अभिभाषण में कहा गया है :

> मेरी सरकार को आशा है कि चीन वर्तमान अनिच्छा अथवा दुराग्रह के बावजूद शीघ्र ही उन सीमाओं के बारे में, जो हमारे और उसके बीच सांझी हैं, हमारे देश के साथ संतोषजनक समझौता करने के लिये तैयार हो जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वाक्य है यह हमारी जनता के हृदय में जो बात अंकित है उसके अनुकूल नहीं है । जनता यह चाहती है कि हम कहें कि जिस हमारे प्रदेश पर चीन ने बलपूर्वक कब्जा कर लिया है उससे वह समझौता से अगर नहीं हटता तो हम उसको उस क्षेत्र से निकाल बाहर करेंगे । अगर सरकार जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है तो उसे कहना चाहिये अगर समझौते से हो सकेगा तो समझौते से और अगर समझौते से नही हो

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

सकेगा तो किसी दूसरे ढंग से हम चीनियों को अपने देश के उस भाग से जिस पर उसने कब्जा कर लिया है निकाल देंगे ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि लाओस के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह समझौते की नीति है । वहां भी शान्ति कायम करने की नीति रही है । अभी हाल में वहां के राजा ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि तीन देशों का कमीशन बनाया जाये जो वहां जा कर स्थिति को देखे । लाओस किसी भी गुट में शामिल होने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, वह केवल शान्ति चाहता है, न वह किसी देश के लिये खतरा है और न वह किसी देश को अपने देश के अधीन लाना चाहता है । मैं समझता हूं कि भारत को इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना चाहिये और उसका समर्थन करना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि इस तरह का कमीशन शीघ्र बन जाये ।

मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में विकास कार्य हो रहा है और अब तक हम ने इस दिशा में जो कुछ कर पाया है वह प्रशंसनीय है । लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जहां कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, और भी क्षेत्रों में हम बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोल रहे हैं, देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है, हर आदमी की औसत आय भी बढ़ रही है, फिर भी हमारे यहां की पुरानी गरीबी की रीढ़ नहीं टूटी है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह इस सदन के लिये और सरकार के लिये विचार करने का विषय है कि क्या कारण है कि जब हम ११ वर्ष से अपने देश की गाढ़ी कमाई का रुपया और दूसरे देशों से कर्ज ले ले कर बड़ी बड़ी रकमें देश के विकास के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं, और देश में धन भी पैदा हो रहा है, जो कि खुशी की बात है, लेकिन फिर भी देश में जो लोग गरीब हैं उनकी गरीबी दूर नहीं हो रही है । क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह सोचने की बात है ।

यह सही है कि हम समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं लेकिन समाजवाद के रास्ते पर भी ठीक ठीक चलें तो भी हम यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा पाते कि कितने वर्षों में हमारे देश की गरीबी दूर होगी । यह सही है कि हम योजना के तरीके पर काम कर रहे हैं । लेकिन इस बात को देखने की आवश्यकता अब पैदा हो गई है कि देश में जो धन पैदा होता है वह कहां जाता है । इतनी प्रगति होने पर भी हम देखते हैं कि गरीबी की रीढ़ नहीं टूट पा रही है । गरीबों को खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं मिलता, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिलता । इसका क्या कारण है, यह गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने की बात है । यह समस्या केवल समाजवाद के ढांचे वाला प्रस्ताव पास करने से ही हल नहीं होगी और न योजनापूर्वक बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोलने से हल होगी । यह आवश्यक है कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले जाएं, इस्पात के कारखाने खोले जाएं, इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़े, लोहे का उत्पादन बढ़े, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़े, यह जरूरी है । लेकिन सरकार को इस बात को सोचने की जरूरत है कि क्या कारण है कि इतना उत्पादन बढ़ते हुए भी देश के जो असली गरीब हैं, जो खेतों में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जो गांवों के लोग हैं, उनकी दशा में क्यों सुधार नहीं हो रहा है । इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये । यह बात सही है कि हाल में इस बात की जांच करने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई गई है । उसके सुपुर्द यह काम किया गया है कि वह पता लगाए कि देश में जो धन पैदा हो रहा है वह देश के किस वर्ग की जेब में जा रहा है । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमें केवल इस कमेटी पर, जो कि कई वर्ष में अपनी रिपोर्ट करेगी, भरोसा करके नहीं बैठे रहना चाहिये । सरकार को

सोचना चाहिये कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में तो कोई दोष नहीं है। यह सही है कि हमने समाजवादी पद्धति अपनायी है और योजना कमीशन भी है जो कि देश के विकास को देखता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उसमें कुछ ऐसी कमी है जिससे देश में धन पैदा होते हुये भी उस धन का लाभ जिन लोगों को पहुंचना चाहिये था उनको नहीं पहुंच पाता।

एक प्रोफेसर हैं जिन्होंने इंगलैंड में इस बात की जांच की है कि देश के अन्दर औद्योगीकरण में जो पूंजी लगायी जाती है जो समाज का सबसे नीचे का तबका है उसको उस पूंजी का लाभ कितने वर्षों में पहुंच पाता है। उनका अनुमान है कि औद्योगीकरण का प्रभाव जो समाज का सबसे नीचे का तबका है उस तक सौ वर्षों में पहुंचता है। यह बात तो एक पूंजीवादी देश की हुई। हो सकता है कि समाजवादी देश में यह प्रभाव कुछ जल्दी पड़े। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बमुकाबले अमरीका के रूस में, जो कि साम्यवादी देश है, अभी भी साधारण स्तर के लोगों का जीवन स्तर अमरीका से कम है। उनका जीवन स्तर इंगलैंड और दूसरे पूंजीवादी देशों से भी कम है। तो हम देखते हैं कि पूंजीवादी देशों में एक तरफ सम्पन्न वर्ग है तो दूसरी तरफ गरीब तबका है इसी तरह साम्यवादी देश में भी जो नीचे के तबके के लोग हैं उनका जीवन स्तर अभी पूरी तरह नहीं सुधर पाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमको हिन्दुस्तान में जांच करनी चाहिये कि क्या हमको अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में कोई मूलभूत परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है कि जिससे जो हम हजारों अरब रुपया लगा कर जो देश में धन पैदा करते हैं उसका लाभ देश के गरीब लोगों को भी पहुंच सके। मैं तो सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो इस बात पर विचार करे कि हम अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था में क्या परिवर्तन करें कि जिससे देश के जो नीचे से नीचे तबके के लोग हैं उनकी दशा में सुधार हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घंटी बजा दी है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं दूसरी भी बजाने वाला हूं।

**श्री श्रीनारायणदास** : आपको धन्यवाद।

**ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर** (अमृतसर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर भाषण होते आज तीसरा दिन है। बहुत सी बातें मेम्बर साहिबान ने कहदी हैं। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि किसी बात को दुहराऊं न।

राष्ट्रपति ने तरक्की के प्लानो का जहां जिक्र किया है वहां उन्होंने यह विश्वास प्रकट किया है कि हमारी आमदनी कहीं न कहीं बढ़ रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुतवस्त दरजे के जो लोग हैं, जो इंडस्ट्री का काम या दूसरे धंधे करते हैं, या छोटे लोग हैं, उन की हालत में मेरे ख्याल में तरक्की नहीं हुई है, बल्कि वह बुरी हो रही है। मैं आप के सामने पंजाब की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं। पंजाब के अन्दर बहुत से लोग थोड़े-थोड़े सरमाये से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए हैं और थोड़ा-थोड़ा काम करते हैं। मसलन लधियाना वालों ने बड़ा काम किया। उन्होंने अपने यहां हौजरी, सुइंग मशीन वगैरा की छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायीं। वे छोटे-छोटे धंधे करते हैं थोड़ा ही उन का सरमाया होता है और वे लोग खुद मेहनत करते हैं और अपनी उन छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाते हैं।

अब मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे अमृतसर में जो स्माल स्केल वूलेन मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं उन के पास ४, ४ लूम्स हैं मगर इन दिनों उन को बड़ी दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर में बड़े-बड़े मोनोपालिस्ट्स जो कि स्पिनिंग करते हैं करीब २० के होंगे। ८ करोड़ रुपये के उनको लाइसेंस

[ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर]

वगैरा मिलते हैं । अभी पिछले दिनों जब मैं अपने हलके अमृतसर में गया था तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि यार्न धागा जो कि ७ पये और ५ पैसे प्रति पौंड पड़ता है उस को वह काफी मंहगा बेचते हैं और वह उसी यार्न को साढ़े १५ रुपये प्रति पौण्ड के हिसाब से बेचते हैं । अब जाहिर है कि वह हमारे छोटे-छोटे धंधे वाले इतना मंहगा खरीदेंगे तो वे अपना काम नहीं चला सकेंगे । वे अपना काम एक तरह से बन्द करने पर मजबूर हो गये हैं ।

यहां हिन्दुस्तान भर में यह स्माल स्केल वूलेन मैनुफैक्चरर्स की २७१ के करीब यूनिट्स हैं जिनमें से २५० के करीब सिर्फ अमृतसर में हैं। वे सारे के सारे ही इस तंगी की वजह से अपना काम बन्द करने वाले हैं । उन्होंने एक तरीके से अपना-अपना काम बन्द करने का फैसला कर लिया है और उनके पास जो मजदूर वगैरह काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन को नोटिस दे दिया है कि २४ तारीख से हम अपना सब काम काज बन्द कर रहे हैं । ऐसा उन्हें सिर्फ इस वजह से मजबूरन करना पड़ रहा है कि अपने ही जो थोड़े से मोनोपालिस्ट्स हैं वह उनके साथ हमदर्दाना बर्ताव नहीं कर रहे और उन के धंधे को चालू रखने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं और इस मौके पर मुझ फारसी का एक शेर याद आता है :—

"मनअज बेगानगां हरगिज न नालम् कि बामन्
आंचे कर्द आं आशना करद्"

मैं बेगानों से तो इतना तंग नहीं हूं मगर जो कुछ भी मेरे साथ सलूक हो रहा है वह अपनों की तरह से हो रहा है । इसलिये सब से पहले मैं इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था ।

दूसरी बात जिस की कि पार्लियामेंट के इस इजलास में पिछले दो दिन से बहुत चर्चा हुई है वह हमारी इंटरनेशनल पालिसी की बात है । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी जो ३९ पैराज का अपना भाषण दिया है उस में पहले २० पैराज में विदेश की जो सिचुएशन है उस का जिक्र किया है । यह तसल्ली की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर की जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं, कम्युनल पार्टीज की बात मैं नहीं करता क्योंकि उन का नुक्तेनजर तंग होता है, मगर जितने भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उन्हों ने हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का समर्थन किया है । हमारी जो वैदेशिक पालिसी है वह सही लाइंस पर है और यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की पालिसी एक आलमगीर पालिसी है ।

कांगों का जिक्र बराबर आया है । अफ्रीका की दूसरी स्टेट्स को जो अभी आजाद हुई हैं उन का जिक्र आया है और उन सारे मामलात में और कांगों के मामले में मैं ने खास तौर से देखा है कि जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उन्हों ने हिन्द सरकार की पालिसी का समर्थन किया है । इस में जरा भी शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में और अवाम में भी हमारी सरकार की विदेशी पालिसी को हिमायत हासिल है । यहां मलिका एलिजबैथ का इतना स्वागत होना और लोगों का उस में शरीक होना इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारी जो विदेशी पालिसी है उस को पसन्द किया जाता है ।

हमारी जो यह लड़ाई न करने की पालिसी थी और बातचीत के जरिये सब मामलों और झगड़ों का निपटारा करने की जो पालिसी थी और है उस में हमें यह बड़ी चिन्ता रहती थी और हमें इस में कुछ शर्म सी भी महसूस होती थी कि हमारा जो यह पड़ौसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान है उस के साथ साथ हमारी खटपट उस तरीके से जारी है । दूसरी इस्लामी सलतनतों के साथ और दूसरी दूर दूर की सारी सलतनों के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे हैं लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हमारे ताल्लुकात अपने पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान से अच्छे नहीं हैं । इस दफे यह भी एक तसल्ली की बात है कि पाकिस्तान से भी जो हमारी बातचीत हुई वह सफल रही है और इस से भी ज्यादा खुशी

की बात यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को जाहिर कर दिया यकीन दिला दिया कि बावजूद इस के भी कि मुल्क में उस के खिलाफ कुछ एख्तलाफ और नाराजगी भी हो, हम ने अपने पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान के साथ जो आपस में अहदनामा कर लिया है उन पर हम कायम रहेंगे ।

मेम्बर साहबान को पता है और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि यहां पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर बुरूबारी को ले कर काफी झगड़ा हुआ मगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अपने इरादे पर दृढ़ रहे, वायदे पर कायम रहे जो कि उन्हों ने आपस में तय कर लिया था। अब उस का असर होना जरूरी था। मैं समझता हूं कि कल भी उस का यहां पर जिक्र किया गया था ।

हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ मामलात होते हैं और उनके ऊपर पाकिस्तान के सदर जनरल अय्युब का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है उस पर बजा तौर पर बहुत से मेम्बरान साहबान ने अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है । मैं समझता हूं कि जनरल अय्युब को ऐसे मौकों पर बगैर पूरी तरह जांच पड़ताल किये और वाकयात से पूरी तरह वाकफियत हासिल किये बगैर उस तरह का कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं देना चाहिए था। मगर इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं ह कि उनके स्टेटमेंट में हमें अपने आदमियों पर कोई शक पैदा हो जाय कि सचमुच ही इनका पाकिस्तान से कोई ताल्लुक है कि जिसके लिए वह हमदर्दी करते हैं। किसी के दिल में यह शक व शुबह और ऐसा ख्याल नहीं होना चाहिए ।

भारत सरकार की जो मौजूदा वदेशी पालिसी है उसको सब तरफ से हिमायत हासिल होने के बावजूद एक बात यह साफ जाहिर है जैसा कि मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले मेम्बर साहब ने भी प्रकट किया है कि चीन के सवाल को लेकर फुछ जज्बा मारे लोगों में मौजूद है इसी तरह गोवा के मुताल्लिक हमारे लोगों में कुछ जज्बा जैसा है कि उसके बारे में सरकार की पालिसी को जरूर कुछ न कुछ स्पष्ट होना चाहिए । चीन से अब इस वक्त समझौते की उम्मीद रखना जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाशण में फरमाया है, यह बात बहुत दूर चली गई है । चीन ने कोई मौका फरोगुजाश्त नहीं किया जब उसने हमारे साथ ऐसा सलूक न किया हो जो कि एक दोस्त मुल्क को जेबां न था और मुझे चीन के रवैय्या के बारे में एक शेर याद आता है जो कि उन पर खूब फबता है :—

"उनकी आदत की वफाओं पर भी हो चीं बज्बी,
अपनी फितरत कि जफाओं का भी शिकवा न करे

बिलकुल आज ऐसी हालत बन गई है । चीन ने हर मौके पर अपने रवैय्ये से जो सबूत दिया है वह ऐसा है कि वह तमाम दोस्ती की और तमाम जो उसकी पुरानी रवायतें हैं उनको वह भल गया है ।

तीसरी बात डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, वह सचमुच ही एक बड़ी तल्ख ड्यूटी है कि उसका जिक्र यहां पार्लियामेंट में किया जाय । बहुत से मेम्बरों ने उसका जिक्र किया है । मुझे एक पुराने शायर हाली का वह शेर याद आ जाता है :—

"मुसीबत का एक एक से हवाल कहना,
मुसीबत से है यह मुसीबत ज्यादा ।"

बारबार मुसीबत का जिक्र करना भी एक बड़ी भारी मुसीबत है मगर जिक्र किये बगैर भी नहीं रह सकते और वह है हमारी कौमी यकजहती का सवाल । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने ३१ दिसम्बर को यहां एक बड़े भारी जलसे में जब कांग्रेस की ७५ साला जुबली मनाई जा रही थी, उस में बड़े जोर से कहा था कि हमें कांग्रेस के आयन्दा सेशन में यह जो कौमी यकजहजती का सवाल है, कम्युनलिज्म, प्रावंशिएलिज्म, कास्टिज्म और लैंग्वेजिज्म

[ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर]

का जो सवाल है उनका हल सोचना है : इससे जाहिर है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिमाग पर भी यह बात अच्छे तरीके से इस वक्त छाई हुई है कि हमारे देश में कम्युनलिज्म, कास्टिज्म और इसी किस्म की दूसरी इज्म बढ़ रही हैं । यह तो ठीक है कि जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा बारबार इस चीज का जिक्र करना हमारे लिए कोई फायदेमंद चीज नहीं है लेकिन इसका आखिर हमें कोई न कोई इलाज तो सोचना ही होगा । आजादी से पहले तो हमारे पास एक बहाना था और हम कह दिया करते थे कि अंग्रेज हमें लड़ाते हैं ताकि वे हम लोगों पर अपनी हुकूमत कायम रख सकें । अंग्रेज हमें आपस में एक दूसरे के खिलाफ लड़ाते हैं ताकि उनकी हुकूमत की जो उम्र है उसको लम्बी करें, यह हमारे पास एक बहाना था । उस वक्त हमारे पास यह बहाना था । मगर हमारे मुल्क में अब जो हालत पैदा हो गई है, उस में हम से कुछ कोताह-अन्देश लोग यह कहने लग गये हैं कि इस से तो अंग्रेज अच्छे थे । बात यह है बहुत बुरी, लेकिन हमारे लिये यह निहायत शर्म की बात है कि किसी के मन में यह ख्याल आये कि इन से अंग्रेज अच्छे थे । लेकिन :

अपनों की दोस्ती ने सिखाया है यह सबक,
ग़ैरों की दुश्मनी भी इनायत से कम नहीं ।

यह ख्याल हमारे दिल में पैदा होने लग गया है । छोटी छोटी बातों पर हम में लड़ाई झगड़े होने लगे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त जबलपुर या आसाम में जो बातें हुईं, जो फ़साद हुए, ख्वाह उन का कम्यूनलिज्म से कोई ताल्लुक न हो, उन को कुछ शरारती आदमी करते हों, यह ठीक है, मगर यह ख्याल करना भी ठीक नहीं है कि इन बातों में डिस-सैटिसफैक्शन का दखल नहीं है । अगर हम ने लिंग्विस्टिक बेसिस पर प्राविंसिज़ बनाने की बीमारी सहेड़ी है, तो फिर इस को हल करना पड़ेगा । जबलपुर के बारे में तो हम कह सकते हैं कि वहां कम्यूनलिज्म के कुछ ख्याल पैदा हो गये, हिन्दू-मुसलमान का झगड़ा पैदा हो गया । मगर आसाम में हिन्दू-मुसलमान का झगड़ा कहां था ? वहां तो ऐसा कोई झगड़ा नहीं था । क्या वजह है कि वहां पर ऐसी बातें हुईं ?

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है—और इस के लिए मैं पंजाब के लोगों को शाबाश देता हूं—कि वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी आंधियां और तूफ़ान चले, अपनों और बेगानों की तरफ़ से एक्सप्लायट करने की कोशिश की गई, इस बात को फैलाया गया कि वहां पर लड़ाई होगी, झगड़ा होगा कम्यूनल बातों के ऊपर, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर हिन्दूओं और सिखों की लड़ाई झगड़े जैसा कोई वाक्या नहीं हुआ, यह मैं दावे से कहता हूं । पंजाब के लोगों ने, वहां की जनता ने इस सिलसिले में इस कद्र समझदारी से काम लिया कि बावजूद इश्तआल-अंगेज़ी के वहां ऐसा कोई वाकया नहीं हुआ । हम समझते हैं कि इस सिलसिले में हम खुश-किस्मत हैं । मगर हम इस बात को नज़र-अन्दाज़ नहीं कर सकते कि हम अलाहिदा नहीं रह सकते और जबलपुर, आसाम और बंगाल का असर पंजाब पर भी हो सकता है । पंजाब एक बार्डर का सूबा है । वहां हमें और भी एहतिहात रखनी पड़ती है । मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस इजलास में इस की तरफ़ इस वक्त बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है और गवर्नमेंट ने ध्यान दिया है । अंग्रेज ने हमारे मुल्क में सैपेरेट इलैक्ट्रेट कायम कर के झगड़े की सब से बड़ी बुनियाद डाल दी थी । हमारे हाथ में जब हुकूमत आई, तो हमारी सरकार ने सब से पहले सैपरेट इलैक्ट्रेट को छोड़ा और ज्वायंट इलैक्ट्रेट का विधान बनाया । एडल्ट फैंचाइज के बेसिस पर, यानी इन्सानी बुनियादों पर, हमारे चुनाव हुए

और सारी दुनिया ने देखा कि एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज पर हमारे पहले और दूसरे चुनाव हुये । वे चुनाव इस खूबी से हुये, इतनी अच्छी तरह से हुये कि यह साबित हो गया कि हमारा यह तजुर्बा अच्छा रहा, लेकिन यार लोगों ने इस में भी झगड़े की बातें निकाल लीं, यानी ज्वायंट इलैक्ट्रेट होते हुये भी, बीमारी की जड़ को काटते हुये भी, जिन्होंने लड़ना था, उन्होने उस को एक बहाना बना लिया ।

डा० काटजू ने कहा है कि जबलपुर एक शमशान-भूमि की तरह है । तो क्या सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक शमशान-भूमि नहीं बन सकता, अगर हमारी ज़हनियत यही रही और हम छोटी छोटी बातों पर झगड़ते रहे । आज अगर एक माननीय सदस्य, जिसका रुख हमारी तरफ है, इस भरे इजलास में खड़ा होकर कह सकता है कि माइनारिटीज के लिये ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं किये गये, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह ख्याल पैदा न होने दिया जाये और इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये । अगर बार बार इस तरह का जिक्र आयगा, तो हम हर जगह बदनाम होंगे और हमारे जितने प्लान हैं, वे सब धरे के धरे रह जायेंगे । हो सकता है कि माइनारिटीज इस तरह की बात सोचने लग जायें कि हमारे साथ सलूक अच्छा नहीं होता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह सलूक अच्छा होता है या नहीं होता है, लेकिन वाकयात की बिना पर मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरफ हमें बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारी कौमी यकजहती बरकरार रहे और हम सब हिन्दुस्तान पर फख्र करें कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूं और हमारा फ़ख्र किसी और बात पर न हो । लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है, जब हम में सब बातों से सैटिसफैक्शन होगी और हम छोटी छोटी बातों पर न झगड़ेंगे । बहुत मुल्कों ने जबान के आधार पर यकजहती कायम कर ली है और हिन्दुस्तान में हम लोग जबान की बिना पर लड़ाई कर रहे हैं, हालां कि यह मिलाने और यकजा करने की चीज है । हमारे यहां झगड़े की एक वजह लिंग्विज्म भी पैदा हो गयी है और जबान पर लड़ाई होने लगी है ।

कहां ले जायें दिल दोनों जहां में ,
इस की मुश्किल है,
इधर परियों का मजमा है,
उधर हूरों की महफिल है ।

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Gaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion. If Pakistan has got no right to negotiate with China on the question of Kashmir, as said by Shri Dange, the logic of his argument leads one to the conclusion that the Chinese claims over the Aksaichin area are fraudulent. China may withdraw from the Aksaichin area any moment if the international situation becomes unfavourable to her. China will not walk out of the Aksaichin area as the result of any negotiations with her. Russia had to wait for 40 years in order to regain the territories which she had lost to Japan in the Russo-Japanese war.

I do not visualise any war between India and China, either now or at any time in the future on the question of our border dispute (*An Hon. Member*: So?) for a war between India and China may lead either to the establishment of a white hegemony or to the establishment of a communist hegemony over the entire Afro-Asian land mass.

China, by her aggression over India, is facilitating the establishment of a Russo-American entente, which is disastrous not only for India and China but for all the black and coloured races of the Afro-Asian land mass. The game of China is to mislead India into the American camp so that the Sino-Soviet Pact may be resurrected. The threat of the establishment of Russo-American hegemony can be averted only by the establishment of Sino-Indian entente.

Our power position in the first decade of the next century will be

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

second only to that of China. If a world war does not lead to the destruction of the globe and if a World Government is not established in the meantime, China will become the strongest, the largest and the greatest power in the world. The solution of all the problems of international policies is the transformation of the United Nations Organisation into a World Government and the break-up of the giant states into smaller units.

I now come to the problems of the Congo. The fear of Russian intervention and the possibility of the defection of the non-aligned nations into the Russian camp have led the Western Powers to agree to the resolution on the Congo that has been passed by the Security Council. I welcome this resolution. The first thing that should be done in pursuance of this Resolution is to give an ultimatum to the Congolese authorities that aerial bombardment will be resorted to if further murders are committed. There is no need to send land forces into the Congo. Only air power should be used.

**Shri Tyagi:** For wholesale murder?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Mobutu should not be allowed to remain both in the army and the Government.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** (Firozabad): But in Congo.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** If Belgian officers, both civil and military, do not withdraw from Congo within a specified period of time, Katanga should be ruthlessly bombarded.

**Shri Tyagi:** So that, blind-folded, everybody is killed whether one belongs to Lumumba's party or some other party.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** In Katanga, especially in Elisebethville only Belgian officers, both civil and military, live. The Congolese forces should be disbanded, if necessary, by force. I am interpreting here the resolution that has been passed and probably the hon. Members have not read it.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Especially, Shri Tyagi has not read it.

**Shri Tyagi:** Aerial bombardment?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Yes. The resolution says that force should be used and I am only interpreting the resolution in my own way as to what should be done by India if India is to associate itself with the UN Mission in Congo.

The condition precedent to the establishment of peace in Congo is the establishment of what is popularly called a neutralist Government. Congo should never be allowed to have defence forces of her own. The defence of Congo should be the exclusive responsibility of the UNO. The first step towards total and universal disarmament need not necessarily be taken by Russia and America. The nations of the Afro Asian land mass in general and the non-aligned nations in particular can take either single or collectively the first step in that direction. The conflict between Russia and America will come to an end and a world Government will be established if the non-aligned nations disarm themselves by vesting control over defence to the UNO. Disarmament does not mean anything else.

The Afro Asian landmass is the bone of contention between Russia and America. Remove this bone of contention from the arena of conflict and the conflict between Russia and America will be automatically solved. The alternatives to this solution are either the break-up of the bipolar world into a multi-polar one or the establishment of hegemony over the Afro-Asian landmass. Hegemony can be of three kinds: Sino-Soviet, Russo American or Sino-American.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Sino-American?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Europe is not the bone of contention between

Russia and America. A correct geo-political solution of the problems of Europe has been reached by the establishment of Russian hegemony over Eastern Europe. No power on earth can dislodge Russia from Eastern Europe. This fact is being grudgingly realised by the USA. We should never antoganise Russia on the question of either Congo or Eastern Europe. The whole of Congo would have been reconquered by the western powers by now if there had been no Russia to oppose the west. The cause of African freedom and solidarity will be jeopardised if India and Russia fall apart on the question of Congo. We have got our quarrels with Portugal, China and Pakistan, which is an ally of the USA. Are we going to add Russia also in the list of those who are opposed to us by quarreling with her on the Congo problem where the UN Mission succeed unless an Indo-Russian Entente is established?

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** (शिवपुरी) :

"कृणम् बन्दे जगद्गुरुम्"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बराबर दो दिन से सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अपना मत व्यक्त किया है। अभिभाषण को आद्योपान्त पढ़ने के पश्चात् ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि देश में और विदेशों में राजनीतिक घटनाक्रम चला हुआ है, उसकी सूची दे दी गयी है। हमारे देश में व्यापार के उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जो हमने कार्य किये हैं उनकी भी संख्या का दिग्दर्शन करा दिया गया है। साधारणतया इन सब बातों को बतलाना आवश्यक था। अभिभाषण में इनका जिक्र न किया जाता ऐसा तो मैं नहीं कहता हूं। परन्तु आज जो देश की अवस्था और स्थिति है, उसको सामने रखते हुये समूचे देश को राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा और साथ ही साथ इस सदन को जिस प्रकार की प्रेरणा प्राप्त होनी चाहिये थी वह प्रेरणा इस के द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं जिनका राजनीति से सम्बन्ध है, इस में जिन बातों का जिक्र किया गया है, उनको वे भली भांति जानते हैं। पर आज की विषम स्थिति में देश को क्या करना चाहिये और सदन को क्या करना चाहिये, इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिये था।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय, दोनों राजनीतियों पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न किया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं भारतवर्ष ने मानवता के आधार पर, बुद्धिमत्ता के आधार पर, दूरदर्शिता के आधार पर संसार को एक स्थान पर एकत्रित करके गम्भीरता पूर्वक समस्याओं का समाधान करने की प्रेरणा दी, और इस दृष्टि से उनका मार्गदर्शन किया है। हम संसार में शांति चाहते हैं, हम शान्त रहना चाहते हैं दूसरों को भी शांति पूर्वक रहने का संदेश देते हैं। यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। आज संसार का कोई भी बुद्धिमान आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता है कि आपको ऐसा नहीं बोलना चाहिये। हम जो बोलते हैं वह युक्तियुक्त है, सामयिक है, दूरदर्शितापूर्ण है और मानवता की भावनाओं से ओतप्रोत है.....

**श्री प्र० सि० दौलता** (झज्जर) : इसका क्या मतलब हुआ ?

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : इसका मतलब यह है कि हम मनुष्यता का संहार नहीं चाहते और साथ ही साथ यह भी नहीं चाहते कि आप हिन्दी को बिल्कुल ही न समझें। अगर माननीय सदस्य ध्यानपूर्वक समझने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उनकी समझ में मेरी बात आ जायेगी। हिन्दुस्तान में उत्पन्न होने के पश्चात् मेरी भाषा वह समझ न सके, यह मैं कल्पना नहीं कर सकता हूं।

**श्री प्र० सि० दौलता** : आपकी भाषा पुराने जमाने की है। !

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : बिल्कुल एक दम नई है। इस सरकार न इस देश के

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

जिस भाषा को स्वीकार किया है, वही मैं बोल रहा हूं। इस से पहले यह भाषा नहीं थी। देश में इस से पहले संस्कृत भाषा थी और अब जिस भाषा में मैं बोल रहा हूं, वह राष्ट्र भाषा है, राज-भाषा है जिसको प्रत्येक राष्ट्र प्रेमी को समझना चाहिय ।

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : अगर यही राज-भाषा है, तो हम इस के मुखालिफ़ हैं ।

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : आप तो अभी तक सरकार के भी मुखालिफ़ थे, अब उस के पक्ष में आ गये हैं, । कल कहां जायेंगे पता नहीं है ।

**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** (Gurgaon): He will go to Pakistan.

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : यह उनकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है ।

मैं निवदन कर रहा था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षत्रों में हम ने प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त की है, इस को मैंने अपनी जापान यात्रा में अच्छी प्रकार से अनुभव किया है। जापानियों के भीतर भ्रमण करके मैने देखा कि मेरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने देश के प्रति सम्मान की भावना का वहां उदय किया है। लोगों के मन में सम्मान है, प्रेम की भावना है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे अन्यान्य देशों में भी हो सकता है। चीन को शत्रुता हमसे करनी ही है, चीन न निश्चय कर लिया है वह हम से मैत्री सम्बन्ध रखेगा ही नहीं, उस के सम्बन्ध में हम को विचार करना चाहिये । जहां तक सज्जनता, महानता के आधार पर किसी को साथ लेने का प्रश्न है, वहां तक हमारी कार्य पद्धति में कोई दोष नहीं है, परन्तु सज्जनता का व्यवहार करते हुये भी यदि कोई हमारे साथ दुर्जनता का व्यवहार करता है, तो उस समय हम को क्या करना चाहिये, कब तक सज्जन बने रहना चाहिये अथवा उस सज्जनता को हमें किस भाव के साथ मिला कर अपने अस्तित्व को सुरक्षित रखना चाहिये, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। हमें अपनी विदेश नीति को किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाना चाहिये, जिस को इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कहते हैं, उस की जो पद्धति है, उस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक मिनिस्ट्री में, कैबिनट में प्रधान मंत्री को और बुद्धिमान लोगों को बैठ कर सोचना चाहिये। अभी तक हम ठीक प्रकार से चले, संसार में शांति का वायुमंडल पैदा किया, लोगों को मैत्री भाव से प्रेरित किया, किन्तु इस के होते हुये भी पूरी तरह मैत्री नहीं हो रही है। बराबर आक्रमण हो रहा है। हम तो शांति का व्यवहार करते हैं और उधर से शस्त्र का उपयोग होता है। यह जो स्थिति है उस पर संसार को तो विचार करना ही चाहिये यदि उसे ध्वस्त होने से बचाना है, पर हमको भी विचार करना चाहिये। हमें अपनी विदेश नीति में अब परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता होगी, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। चाइना की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आ गई। जो हमारे वार्तालाप करने वाले अधिकारी थे उनकी रिपोर्ट भी बड़ी विद्वतापूर्ण और दूरदर्शितापूर्ण है, ऐसा कहा जाता है। ठीक है। परन्तु उसका उपयोग क्या है? रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट से तो चाइना नहीं हट जायगा। रिपोर्ट के साथ उस को सपोर्ट भी तो चाहिये। किसी मनचले आदमी के साथ सामने अपनी पत्नी को मैडम कहा जाय तो खुश हो जाता है, वैसे ही यह बात है। हमारे सामने जो सूचना आई है उसके आधार पर हमें अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना ही होगा, और उस परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में इस समय मेरा इतना ही सुझाव है कि हम शांति का उद्घोष करें, व्यवहार सज्जनता का करें, वार्तालाप भी कर सकते हैं चाइना से परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ यदि वह अन्दर आ जाय तो हमें "शठे शाठ्यम समाचारेत्" के आधार पर खड़ा भी होना पड़गा।

"शस्त्रेण रक्षते राष्ट्रे, शास्त्र चिन्ता प्रवर्तते"

शास्त्र की चिन्ता करना, शास्त्र का पठन

पाठन करना अच्छी बात है, परन्तु यदि कोई शास्त्र को दियासलाई लगाने आ जाय तब भी हम शास्त्र पढ़ते रहें तो न शास्त्र बचेगा और न शास्त्री बचेगा । दोनों ही बच नहीं सकते ।

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

**13.53 hrs.**

तो जहां तक चाइना के साथ वार्तालाप का प्रश्न था, वह तो समाप्त हो गया, अब बात चीत करने से कोई लाभ नहीं । बातचीत को रोकना चाहिय और अब अपनी सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सोचना चाहिये । इस के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी को अवश्य उल्लेख करना चाहिय था । यह मेरा निश्चित मत है कि जहां हम को अपनी सेना को शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिये, उस के साथ जितना सीमान्त प्रदेश है वहां पर सारी जनता को सशस्त्र बना कर किसी भी समय युद्ध के खतरे से अपनी रक्षा करने के लिये सन्नद्ध कर देना चाहिये ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : इस के लिये प्रशिक्षण भी चाहिये ।

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : बिना प्रशिक्षण के क्या वे १२ बोर की बन्दूक से गाय चरायेंग ? यदि ऐसी साधारण साधारण बातें हम यहां सोचने लगें तो काम कैसे चलेगा ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इतना ज्ञान हमारे सदन के अन्दर आने वाले सदस्यों को नहीं होगा । परन्तु शायद वे विनोद में ऐसा कहते होंगे, आखिर आमोद प्रमोद भी तो चाहिये । मृत्यु के समय यदि थोड़ी सी मुस्कराहट आ जाय तो बुरा क्या है ?

मैं निवदन कर रहा था कि देश अत्यन्त संकटापन्न अवस्था में से गुजर रहा है । पाकिस्तान के साथ हम सद्भावना का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, लोग राजनीतिक भाषा में बोलते तो हैं कि हमारे बड़े अच्छ सम्बन्ध हैं, परन्तु अच्छे सम्बन्धों का परिणाम यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय पानी दे कर वापस नहीं लौटे और आंखें लाल होने लगी । उस के बाद ठंडक आनी चाहिये थी पैसा मिला, संधि हो गई, उस पर हस्ताक्षर हो गये, पर प्रधान मंत्री लौट कर वापस भी नहीं आये थे कि अय्यूब साहब बोलत हैं कि सेनायें बहुत दिन नहीं देख सकती हैं कश्मीर को इस तरह से उलझा हुआ । स्वभाविक है कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार अय्यूब खां साहब कर सकत हैं तो मेरे सरीखे तिलकधारी मिल जायें तो भगवान जाने क्या होगा ? (*Interruptions*) यह गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने की बात है । देश में यदि कोई साधारण घटना घट जाती है तो अय्यूब खां साहब तत्काल उचक कर खड़े हो जाते हैं । स्वभाविक है कि जब सज्जनता का व्यवहार करने पर जवाब दुर्जनता का आता है तो यदि कहीं किसी से कोई भूल हो जाय तो क्या कहना है ? हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान प्रधान मंत्री पर विश्वास कर के हिन्दुस्तान में रहे हैं, जवाहरलाल जी पर विश्वास कर के रहे हैं, आज भी हैं, परन्तु ठेकेदारी अय्यूब खां साहब की है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : जवाहरलाल जी पर या हिन्दुस्तान पर ?

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : प्रधान मंत्री माने हिन्दुस्तान और अय्यूब खां के माने पाकिस्तान यह सीधी बात भी नहीं समझते ?

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि वे वहां बैठे हैं इस आधार पर, और बोलते उधर से वे हैं । इस से प्रतीत क्या होता है ? वे यहां के मुसलमानों को बतलात हैं कि तुम्हारा मैं हूं, यह कोई नहीं हैं । हो सकता है कि जिस के बुद्धि नहीं है, समझ नहीं है, क्योंकि सभी तरह के लोग होते हैं, वे कहें कि यह हमारे आका नहीं हैं यह तो केवल नाका है । ऐसा भाव उदय होता है कि एक तरफ तो आप सैन्य संगठन की बात करते हैं चाइना से लड़ने के लिये,

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

दूसरी तरफ यहां के निवासियों को भड़काते हैं।

जहां तक हमारे एक दूसरे के साथ मैत्री सम्बन्ध और तटस्थता की नीति का प्रश्न है, वहां हम को बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक कार्य करना चाहिये । एक तरफ अधिक लापरवाही से देखना और दूसरी तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान ही न देना । यहां कांगों, कांगों की रोज चर्चा होती है । मैं पूछता हूं कि जब हंगरी में झगड़ा हुआ तो हम को कौन सी हंगर सताती है । हंगरी के मामले में हम चुप रहें और कांगो के मामले में बोलें । एक मामले में हम बोलें और दूसरे मामले में न बोलें, यह ठीक नहीं है । या तो किसी मामले में न बोलें और यदि हम सत्य के लिये बोलें तो सर्वत्र सत्य का समर्थन करें । इस तरह की नीति होनी चाहिये चाहे वह किसी के साथ हो, चाहे अमरीका हो, चाहे रूस हो, चाहे चाइना हो, कोई भी देश हो, हम सत्य का प्रतिपादन करेंगे तो जहां भी अन्याय होगा वहां हम ठोंक कर लड़ेंगे । पर ऐसा करते नहीं हैं । अभी क्या हुआ है? हिन्दू मुसलमान का अगर झगड़ा हुआ चूंकि सख्या हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुओं की ज्यादा है इस लिये कम संख्या जिन की है उन्होंने अन्याय भी किया तो अभी हम उन के पक्ष में बोलेंगे, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । यदि यहां हिंदुस्तान में हिन्दुओं की संख्या ज्यादा है तो सब हिन्दू मिल कर जिन की कम सख्या है उन को भस्म कर डालें, मैं इस पक्ष में भी नहीं हूं । चाहे बहुमत वाले हों चाहें अल्पमत वाले हों, मैजारिटी हो या माइनारिटी हो, चाहे ऊंचे से नीचे आये हों चाहे नीचे से ऊंचे आय हों, अन्याय किसी के साथ नहीं होना चाहिय । कोई किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं कर सकता, न हिन्दू मुसलमान को सता सकता है और न मुसलमान हिन्दू को सता सकता है । जो सतायेगा उस का यह राज्य दमन करेगा, इस प्रकार की सुदृढ़ नीति होनी चाहिये । इस में जाति का प्रश्न नहीं है, इस में धर्म का प्रश्न नहीं है । यही धर्म है । न्याय से बढ़ कर दूसरा धर्म नहीं है संसार में । जो न्याय की हत्या करने के पश्चात् धर्म का उद्घोष करता है वह पिशाच है, राक्षस है, वह मानव कहलाने का अधिकारी नहीं है, हो ही नहीं सकता है, हम ने कभी भी इस प्रकार की बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया । जबलपुर में जो कांड हुआ उस में आप को झिझकना नहीं चाहिय था, राष्ट्रपति को उस का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करना चहिये था, अपने अभिभाषण में कहना चाहिय था कि इस प्रकार की घटना जो देश में घटित हुई है उस से मेरा मस्तक लज्जा के कारण झुक गया है । किसी भी वर्ग के साथ, किसी भी जाति के साथ ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर मुसलमान ने हिन्दू लड़की के साथ अन्याय किया तो बुरा किया और अगर हिन्दू ने मुसलमान के लड़की के साथ किया तो और भी बुरा किया । एसा करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है । एक नारी के सतीत्व का अपहरण जो करता है उस से बढ़ कर राष्ट्रद्रोही और पिशाच इस देश में हो नहीं सकता । किसी भी नारी के सतीत्व को अपहरण करने की घटना देश में घटित हो, इस से बढ़ कर लज्जास्पद बात कोई नहीं हो सकती, घृणास्पद बात नहीं हो सकती । किसी भी पुरुष को किसी नारी की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये । (*laughter*) आप देखने का तात्पर्य समझे ? जो घटनाक्रम चला आ रहा है, जो भाव चला आ रहा है, उस से आप हट जाते हैं । आप इस दृष्टि से देखना पसन्द करते हैं क्या ? मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को इस बात का भी उल्लेख करना चाहिये था और इस के प्रति अपनी लज्जा प्रकट करनी चाहिये थी और देश को सावधान करना चाहिये था ।

**14 hrs.**

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । अभी मेरे एक बन्धु ने इस पर उग्रता

भी प्रकट की थी । मुसलमानों के अधिकारों का प्रश्न था और जबलपुर में जो कांड हुआ है उस में मुसलमानों पर अधिक अन्याय हुआ है यह भी उन के भाषण से प्रकट होता था । अब अगर कभी हिन्दू पर कोई घटना घटे तो मैं उस को बढ़ा कर बताऊं या कभी किसी मुसलमान पर कोई घटना घटे तो वह उस को बढ़ा कर बतायें, यह भाव भी हम में नहीं होना चाहिये । कहीं गीता जलाया जाता है, कहीं कोई खुले आम गाय को काट कर हिन्दुओं को लड़ने के लिये प्रेरणा देता है, उन को उत्तेजित करता है, कहीं आग लगाई जाती है, तो इन छोटी छोटी बातों से उत्तेजना पैदा हो जाती है । जबलपुर में जो कांड हुआ उस के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली से निकलने वाले एक अखबार, नई दुनिया, ने लिखा कि उस लड़की का उस से सम्बन्ध था और उसे हमल रह गया था । एक तो लड़की पर बलात्कार हुआ, वह जल कर भस्म हो गयी, उस का आपरेशन भी हुआ और उस के कोई गर्भ नहीं निकला ।

**Shri P. S. Daulta:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This is *sub judice*. A case has been registered and it cannot be discussed here.

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : अखबार में जो निकला है मैं वही कह रहा हूं । इस घटना को इस प्रकार का रंग दिया जाता है तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस से और लोग भड़क सकते हैं या नहीं । इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोका जाना चाहिये । इस से तो देश में और विद्वेष बढ़ता है । इन से तो शत्रुता के भाव बढ़ते हैं । हम सोचते थे कि पाकिस्तान बनने का यह परिणाम होगा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग एक दूसरे से कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर खड़े होंगे और हमारा परस्पर का विद्वेष खत्म हो जायगा लेकिन इस के विपरीत इस प्रकार की बातें की जाती हैं । हम दूसरों से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहते लेकिन विदेशी लोग यहां आ कर गड़बड़ी फैलाते हैं । वह कुचक्र रचते हैं । कोई नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा आदर्श खड़ा रह सके जिस से कि वह संसार के दूसरे देशों का मार्गदर्शन कर सके । प्रत्यक अपनी शक्ति का यहां प्रयोग करता है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकें ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से काश्मीर की समस्या उलझी हुई है क्या चीन की समस्या भी उसी तरह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी रहेगी । और फिर उस के पश्चात् यह बात आती है कि वह वहीं रहने दीजिय जो तुम्हारे पास है वह तुम्हारा और जो हमारे पास है वह हमारा । फिर इस प्रकार वह कहते हैं कि नहीं हमारा और भी है और हम को और भी चाहिये । तो इस प्रकार नेगोसिएशन और वार्ता करते रहना और चीजों को बराबर देते चले जाना, निरन्तर देते जाना ठीक नहीं है । हम ने सज्जनता से अभी तक कुछ प्राप्त नहीं किया है दिया ही है । ठीक है इस भाव को रखना । पर इस के सम्बन्ध में हम को आत्मनिर्भर होना होगा, आप को सैन्यीकरण करना होगा, देश को शस्त्र सज्जित करना पड़गा । देश को एकात्मता की भावना से खड़ा रखना पड़ेगा ।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात जो मुझे राष्ट्र-पति जी के अभिभाषण में खटकी वह यह कि बेचारे ईश्वर का गला घोट दिया गया । हम सिक्यूलर हो सकते हैं सम्प्रदायों से दूसरी बातों से, लेकिन ईश्वर से हम सिक्यूलर नहीं हैं । अगर हम भगवान से ही प्रार्थना नहीं करेंगे कि देश को सद्बुद्धि दे, अगर ईश्वर को भी हम भूल जायेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा । और मैं तो समझता हूं कि मेरे देश में अधिकांश लोग ९० पर सेंट लोग—मैं दस पर सेंट के बारे में नहीं कह सकता, हो सकता है कि वह बिगड़ गये हों चाहे वे समझें कि हम सुधर गये हैं—ईश्वर में विश्वास करने वाले हैं, वह

[पंडित ब्रजनारायण "ब्रजेश"]

समझते हैं कि वह सब का कल्याण करने वाला है, वह सब का देने वाला है। उसी के आधार पर हम यहां खड़े हुए हैं। वह हम को बचाने वाला है, यह हमारा विश्वास होना चाहिये और हम को बोलना चाहिये :

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वम् यत्किंचित जगत्यां जगत् ।
तेन त्यक्तेन भुंजीथाः मा गृधः कस्य-चिद्धनम् ।।

और इसी आधार पर हमारा इतिहास है। हमारी यह भावना है :

मातृवत् पर दारेषु पर द्रव्येषु लोष्ठवत् ।
आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति ।।

हमें संसार को यह सन्देश देना चाहिये। हम अपनी धर्मपत्नी को छोड़ कर हर स्त्री को माता या बहिन की भांति देखते हैं, दूसरे के पैसे को मिट्टी या ढेला समझते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि बहुत से लोग सुरैया को देख कर मुग्ध हो जाते हैं, बात करने की अलग है। लेकिन हम सब को आत्मवत् देखते हैं। इस प्रकार की भावना का देश में निर्माण अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

**श्री अ० मु० तारिक** (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सदर जम्हूरिया हिन्द के इस एड्रेस का खैरमकदम करता हूं। सदर जम्हूरिया ने इस एड्रेस में हमें यकीन दिलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चीन के मौजूदा हमले के सामने या चीन की धमकियों से मरउब नहीं होंगे और हिन्दुस्तान के उस हिस्से को जिस पर चीन ने कब्जा किया है आजाद करा के रहेंगे। मुझे सदर जम्हूरिया से निहायत ही अफसोस से कहाना होगा कि जहां उन्हों ने चीन के गसब का तजकिरा किया, वहां उन्हों ने पाकिस्तान के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

आज पिछले १६-१७ साल से पाकिस्तान हमारे एक खूबसूरत हिस्से पर काबिज है। हम ने हर मुमकिन तरीके से यह कोशिश की कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ एक हमसाया मुल्क की हैसियत में, एक दोस्त मुल्क की हैसियत में रहें और दोस्ती और रवादारी और बाहमी इत्तफाक कायम कर सकें लेकिन मुझे इन्तहाई अफसोस है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी रवादारी को, हमारी फैयाजी और हमारे खुलूस को हमारी कमजोरी समझा और हर बार हमारे हर जायज फैसले को धमकियों से मरऊब करने की कोशिश की।

जनाब वाला, इस ऐवान के मेम्बरान को इस बात का इल्म होगा कि अभी हाल में नाम निहाद आजाद काश्मीर के नाम निहाद सदर ने इस बात की धमकी दी थी कि हम चीन के साथ काश्मीर के मसले को तै करेंगे, हम चीन का हक तसलीम करेंगे काश्मीर के उस हिस्से पर जिस पर चीन ने कब्जा किया है, और इस के बदले में हम चीन से और दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों से हथियार ले कर काश्मीर से हिन्दुस्तान को निकाल देंगे। यह एक इन्तहाई अफसोस-नाक बात थी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कैसे यह बात सदर जम्हूरिया के एड्रेस से निकल गयी, कैसे यह नुक्ता हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान ने नजर अन्दाज किया।

यही नहीं, इस के बाद पाकिस्तान के सदर जिस वक्त हम ने पानी का झगड़ा तै किया, उस के फौरन बाद हमें धमकी देते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की फौजें खामोश नहीं बैठ सकतीं। इस के बाद पाकिस्तान के वजीर खारिजा का वह बयान आता है जिस में उन्हों ने कहा कि हम चीन के साथ काश्मीर की सरहदों का मामला तै करेंगे। इसके बाद फिर ताजा एक और बयान आ जाता है पाकिस्तान के नाम निहाद सदर का कि हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में

बाहर के मुल्कों में नाम निहाद आजाद काश्मीर के फारिन आफिसेज खोलेंगे ताकि हम बाहर के मुल्कों को इस बात पर मजबूर कर सकें और साबित कर सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गासिब की हैसियत से काश्मीर में बैठा है ।

जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, यही नहीं, बल्कि अभी जो ताजा दौरा किया फील्ड मारशल अय्यूब खां ने इस्लामी मुमालिक का और मशरिक बईद में जहां भी वह गये उन्हों ने इस चीज का रोना रोया कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गासिब की हैसियत से काश्मीर में बैठा है । इस बात का जिक्र म वजारत खारिजा की डिमान्ड्स पर करूंगा कि किस हद तक हमारे इनफारमेशन सेंटर्स और हमारी वजारत एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्स का पबलिसटी डिवीजन इस बात में कामयाब हुआ है कि बाहर के मुल्कों को हमारी हकीकत बता सके ।

जनाब वाला, जिस तरीके से, जिस गैर दोस्ताना तरीके से चीन ने पाकिस्तान से मिल कर हमको कश्मीर के मामले में ब्लेक मेल करने की कोशिश की है और हमारे हक को चेलेंज किया है वह निहायत शर्मनाक है। और मैं चीन की हुकूमत की तवज्जह उनके दूसरे अजीम दोस्त और मौजूदा जमाने में और मौजदा दुनिया में सोशलिस्ट निजाम के लीडर रूस के वजीर आजम मिस्टर ख्रुश्चेव की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने तसलीम किया है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, बिल्कुल उसी तरह जिस तरह से कि मद्रास, या बंगाल या पंजाब । बल्कि मुझे याद है कि जिस वक्त मिस्टर ख्रुश्चेव कश्मीर से जा रहे थे तो उन्होंने चन्द दोस्तों के सामने इस बात का तजकिरा किया था और उन्होंने कहा था—चाहे उन्होंने यह बात एक लाइट मूड में कही—कि मैं तुम्हारा हमसाया हूं, इस पहाड़ी चोटी के पीछे रहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था कि कि ए काश्मीर के लोगो अगर किसी वक्त तुम पर किसी हमसाया मुल्क ने हम्ला किया तो मैं तुम्हारी मदद को आऊंगा । यह हकीकत है । हम तमाम सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों को एक नजर से नहीं देख सकते । लेकिन हमें इस बात का अफसोस है—मैं किसी तरह का अहसान नहीं जताना चाहता—कि चीन के साथ कितनी रवादारी, कितनी दोस्ती और कितने खलूस का सबत हिन्दुस्तान ने दिया, लेकिन उसका जवाब चीन पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर हमको ब्लैक मेल करके दे रहा है ।

मेरे चन्द दोस्तों ने कल और हमारे बुजुर्ग मौलवी हिफजुरहमान ने जबलपुर के वाकए की तरफ ऐवान की तवज्जह दिलायी । मैं जबलपुर के वाकए को एक फरकावाराना शक्ल में नहीं देखता क्योंकि मेरे पास सबूत हैं । अभी चन्द महीने हुए इधर आसाम में झगड़ा हुआ इससे चन्द कड़ीने कबूल एक आ । साल कबुल बम्बई में झगडा हुआ । । । ये फिरका परस्तों के झगड़े नहीं थे । आसाम में कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमानों की लड़ाई नहीं थी । आसाम में जो झगड़ा हुआ उसमें हिन्दू को हिन्दू ने लूटा और हिन्दू ने हिन्दू को मारा । बम्बई में यह हुआ । और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों पर ऐसा हुआ । दरअसल यह वाकयात हमें यह देखने का मौका देते हैं कि हमारा एडमिनिट्रेशन किस हद तक इन छोटे छोटे मामलात पर फौरी काबू पाने और हालत को मामूल पर लाने में कामयाब होता है । मुझे यह कहते हुए निहायत अफसोस होता है कि जहां जहां भी हमने देखा हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आजादी के बाद कहीं पर भी आपको इस काबिल नहीं बता सका कि हम उस पर पूरा ऐतमाद कर सकें ।

हमें निहायत अफसोस है कि तीन तारीख को एक वाकया होता है, एक बहुत शर्मनाक वाक्या होता है और मैं बहैसियत एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नदामत महसूस करता हूं । मेरे मजहब में यह जायज नहीं है कि मैं किसी भी मजहब की या खुद अपने मजहब

[ श्री अ० मु० तारिक ]

की किसी भी गैर औरत की अस्मत पर हाथ डालूं । मैं किसी भी औरत की अस्मत पर हाथ डालूं यह मेरे मजहब ने ममनून करार दिया है । मैं उस शख्स को जिसने यह शर्मनाक फेल किया इस लिहाज से नहीं देखता कि वह मुसलमान है या कौन है । यकीनी तौर पर उस इंसान का वह फेल एक गैर इंसानी फेल है और वह सजा के काबिल है । ३ तारीख को यह वाकया हुआ । ४ और ५ तारीख को कुछ नहीं होता । ६ और ७ को भी कोई निरफ्तारी नहीं हुई । जब वहां की हुकूमत को यह इल्म हुआ कि यह वाकया एक ऐसी शक्ल अख्तयार कर रहा है कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जहां दो फरीकों के दरमियान फसादात का ऐहतमाल है, हमारी हुकूमत के लिये यह निहायत आसान बात थी कि उस इलाके के गुंडों को क्योंकि हुकमत बखूबी जानती है कि ऐसे कौन लोग हैं जो कि इस तरह की शरारतें करते हैं और फसादात वरपा करते हैं, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लेती । अब हुआ यह कि जिन साहब के फरजंद ने यह काम किया उनके मकान पर तो पुलिस ने पहरा बिठा दिया क्योंकि यह मालूम हो गया था कि यहां पर हमला होगा लेकिन उन गरीबों का जिनका कि उस वाकये से कतई कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था उनकी पुलिस ने हिफाजत नहीं की । मुझे इंतिहाई अफसोस है कि कल मेरे एक दोस्त ने शायद महाराजा साहब टिहरी गढ़वाल ने यह फरमाया था कि उन्हें निहायत अफसोस है कि डाक्टर काटजू ने यह क्यों कहा कि जबलपुर शमशान भूमि बन गया है । फील्ड मार्शल अयूब खां इसे ऐक्सप्लाएट करते हैं तो हम कोई फील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां के गुलाम नहीं हैं । यह हमारा मुल्क है । इस मुल्क में हम ४० करोड़ लोग बसते हैं । हम में अच्छे लोग भी हो सकते हैं और बुरे लोग भी हो सकते हैं । यहां पर हिन्दू भी बसते हैं और मुसलमान भी बसते हैं । इस मुल्क में मैं समझता हूं कि बहैसियत एक इंसान ने मुझ से ज्यादा कोई दूसरा फर्द हिन्दुस्ता की निजाम हुकूमत पर हक नहीं रखता चाहे उसका नाम श्री महावीर त्यागी हो या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हो । मैं बराबर का शरीक हूं इस मुल्क की हुकूमत के चलाने में क्योंकि इस हुकूमत की नीव को मैंने भी उसी तरह से मजबूत करने में हिस्सा लिया है जैसा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू या और किसी शख्स ने । मैं किसी के सामने इस मुल्क में बहैसियत एक मुसलमान के या बहैसियत एक इंसान के इनफीरियारिटी कम्पलेक्स फील नहीं करता । मैं अपने को किसी इंसान से कम नहीं समझता । मुझे यहां की जम्हूरियत पर पूरा हक हासिल है । मैं क्या फील्ड मार्शल अड अय्यूब खां से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या आज से दो साल कबूल आपने हुकूमत हासिल करने के लिए पाकिस्तान में खुद मुसलमान को मुसलमान से नहीं लड़वाया था ? क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि सयालकोट और लाहोर के बाजार में आपने खुद मुसलमानों को जिंदा जलवाया जबकि आप कुरान को मानते हैं और यह जानते हैं कि मुसलमान पर आग हराम है । आपने वहां पर 17, १८ मुसलमानों को जिन्दा जलवाया लेकिन हमने यह समझ कर कि यह उनका अपना मामला है हमें उसमें कोई मदाखलत नहीं करनी चाहिए, हमने अपनी जबान नहीं खोली । काश्मीर पर जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने पठानों की शक्ल में हमला किया तो मकबूल शेरवानी के मत्थे पर किस ने कील ठोंकी, उसके हाथ पैर किसने पर कील ठोंकी और किसने उसके सीने पर १७ गोलियां चलाईं ? इसी तरह मुजफ्फराबाद जेल में मौलवी अब्दुल अजीज के बदन के किसने १७ टुकड़े किये ? उस इंसान ने जब उसके बदन के १७ टुकड़े किये जा रहे थे तो उसके आखिरी अल्फाज थे "हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद"

हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं । यह हमारा मुल्क है । इस मुल्क के मामलात कुछ हमारे अगर कहीं बुरे लोग हों तो इस डर से कि उनका फायदा कोई दूसरा उठायेगा अपनी खामियों को और अपनी कमियों को मंजर आम न लायें, मुनासिब चीज न होगी । हमें अपनी खामियों को और कमजोरियों को सामने लाना चाहिए ।

कल मेरे दोस्त श्री वाजपेयी ने फरमाया था कि इस जबलपुर के वाकये के पीछे पाकिस्तान का हाथ है । अब अगर यह हकीकत हो तो हम ऐसे लोगों को बख्श नहीं सकते जो कि इस मुल्क में किसी और दूसरे की ताकत के बलबूते पर चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो या और कोई हो, देश के अन्दर बदअमनी पैदा करते हैं और फसादात करना चाहते हैं । हमारी हुकूमत का यह अव्वलीन फर्ज है कि इस साजिश को बेनकाब कर दे और यह साबित करे कि इसके पीछे कोई गैर मुल्क का हाथ है लेकिन सिर्फ पाकिस्तान का नाम लेकर और पाकिस्तान के बहाने मुझ को मरूब करने की कोशिश न कीजिये क्योंकि उससे आप एक शिकायत को और एक जायज शिकायत को गुस्से की शक्ल में बदल देना चाहते हैं जो कि ठीक बात न होगी । अगर कोई ऐसी शिकायत है और मैं उसके बारे में आपके पास शिकायत करूं तो आप अगर उसको यह कह कर खत्म कर देते हैं कि इसके पीछे किसी और मुल्क का हाथ है, तो आप मेरी शिकायत को गुस्से की शक्ल देते हैं । अब यह गुस्सा आज भड़के या कल को भड़के लेकिन यह किसी न किसी दिन भड़क कर रहेगा । आपको हमारे ऊपर यकीन करना चाहिए । आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि बहैसियत एक मुसलमान के मैंने पाकिस्तान को कभी तसलीम नहीं किया । पाकिस्तान को तसलीम किया आपने और यहां की अवसरियत ने । हम नेशनलिस्ट मुसलमानों को इस बात का फख्र है कि हमने आखिरी वक्त तक पाकिस्तान को नहीं माना । आज आपके पी० एस० पी० के नेता श्री अशोक मेहता और कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने, मुझे यह कहने में कोई ताम्मुल नहीं है कि उन्होंने चन्द महीनों की वजारत या चन्द घंटों की ताकत हासिल करने के लिए फिरकापरस्तों से कोआपरेट किया । वैसे मैं श्री अशोक रेहता का ऐहतराम करता हूं और हमें उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखना है लेकिन इस मुल्क की अजसरे नौ फिरकावाराना जमात मुस्लिम लीग को जिंदा करने में जितना अहम पार्ट उनका रहा है, उतना शायद और किसी का न रहा होगा और हम उस पर कोई फख्र नहीं कर सकते ।

आज हम नेशनलिस्ट मुसलमान अपने को इस हिन्दुस्तान में जिसकी कि तवारीख हमारे खून से लिखी गई है और जिससे कि कोई मोआरिक्ख इंकार नहीं कर सकता, आज अपने को यहां पर बेबस पाते हैं । हमारे साथ जो सलूक हो रहा है वह इस शेर से वाजे हो जायगा :—

"जाहिद तंग नजर ने काफिर मुझे जाना
काफिर यह समझता है कि मुसलमां हूं मैं ।"

हम पर कभी यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि हम पाकिस्तान के एजेंट हैं । यह आपको जेबां नहीं देता । आपको देखना चाहिए कि हकीकत क्या है ।

मेरे एक दोस्त श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी जो कि दूसरे ईवान के मेम्बर हैं वह जबलपुर गये और उनके सामने यह वाकया आया कि वहां जिस वक्त बाजार में गोली चली तो उनमें एक ऐसा आदमी भी शामिल था जिसके कि पास पाकिस्तान का पासपोर्ट था । उसके हाथ में गन थी और बाजार में दो, तीन गंन पड़ी हुई थीं । अब अगर यह वाकया दुरुस्त हो कि वह पाकिस्तान का मुसलमान था और उसने बन्दूक चलाई तोड़ सके लिए कानून है लेकिन उसका आप मुझसे बदला नहीं ले सकते । ऐसे बेगुनाह

[ श्री अ० मु० तारिक ]

मुसलमानों के साथ जिनका कि उस वाकये से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था और जिन बेचारों को उसकी खबर तक नहीं पहुंची थी उनके साथ यह जबलपुर, सागर और दूसरी जगहों पर आखिर यह जुल्म क्यों हो रहा है ? यह हकीकत है कि उनको मारा गया । एक बहुत पुरानी साजिस इस मुल्क में सैकुलरिज्म को नाकामयाब करने के वास्ते होती चली आई है .....

**Shri Achar** (Mangalore): On a point of order. I find the hon. Member is not speaking either in English or in Hindi. Under the rules, it must be either English or Hindi. I am serious in raising this point of order.

**काजी मतीन** (गिरिडीह) : जब उर्दू को कांस्टीट्यूशन ने १४ जबानों में से एक जबान माना है तो फिर यह अजीब तरह का ऐतराज है और इस तरह का ऐतराज करना बेकार है ।

[ قاضی متین - جب اردو کو کانسٹیٹیوشن نے ۱۴ زبانوں میں سے ایک زبان مانا ہے تو پھر یہ عجیب طرح کا اعتراض ہے اور اس طرح کا اعتراض کرنا بیکار ہے - ]

**Shri Tyagi:** I might make it clear that my hon. friend wants Hindi or English only because he is afraid that the speech is proving very interesting and he is not following it. It is on that account.

**Shri Achar:** I am serious. I have referred to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. It says that the speeches must be either in Hindi or in English or, if it is in any other language, a translation of the speech in English or Hindi must be submitted to the Speaker in advance. I asked my friends whether the hon. Member is speaking in Hindi and they all tell me that it is Urdu.

**Shri Punnoose:** It is enough if the hon. Member translates it.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no point of order. The hon Member may resume his seat.

**श्री अ० मु० तारिक** : मुझे इन्तहाई अफ़सोस है कि मैं अपनी तकरीर अपने दोस्त को नहीं समझा सकता, लेकिन चन्द सालों में मैं कोशिश करूंगा ।

जनाबे वाला, मैं आप की तवज्जह इस तरफ़ दिला रहा था कि यह सिर्फ़ हुकूमत का मसला नहीं है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले बाशिन्दों का भी मसला है । मुझे वे वाकयात याद हैं — हम उनको भूल नहीं सकते— कि जब १९४७ में यहां ओखला के करीब चन्द मुसलमानों पर हमला हो रहा था और यह सुनकर हिन्दुस्तान का वजीरे आजम ५ बजे वहां पहुंचता है और सुबह उसके पीछे पुलिस परुकती है, देहरादून में किसी मकान में मुसलमानों को बन्द किया जाता है, तो पीछे से महावीर त्यागी दाखिल हो कर एलान करता है कि अगर तुम मुसलमानों को जिन्दा जलाओगे, तो मैं भी जल जाऊंगा बम्बई में मुसलमानों पर हमला होता है, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई स्टेटमेंट देते हैं कि अगर बम्बई में किसी हिन्दू ने एक मुसलमान को मारा, तो मैं दो हिन्दुओं को गोली से उड़ा दूंगा और अगर किसी मुसलमान ने एक हिन्दू को मारा, तो मैं दो मुसलमानों को गोली से उड़ा दूंगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे वतन परस्त कहां गये, वे नेता कहां गये, और अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं थी, तो वे लोग कहां गये, जो जमहूरियत और सैकुलरिज्म को मानने वाले हैं जिनका मजहब से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता कि कितने पी० एस० पी० के मेम्बर, कितने कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर और कितने कांग्रेस कारकुन और वालंटियर वहां थे । आखिर चुन चुन कर बेगुनाह हिन्दु और बेगुनाह मुसलमान क्यों मारे गये। जनाबए वाला, मैं आप की तवज्जह और इस ऐवान की तवज्जह इस मसले की तरफ़ सिर्फ़ इस लिए दिलाना

चाहता हूं कि हम इस को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिहाज़ से देखें कि क्या हमारी हुकूमत चलाने में कुछ ऐसे लोग तो नहीं हैं, जो हमारी पीठ में छुरा घोंपते है, जो फ़सादियों को शह देते हैं ।

गोआ के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम तरह से गोआ को भूल बैठे हैं वह यकीनन हमारे लिए कुछ फक्र का मुकाम नहीं है । अभी चन्द दिनों की बात है, गोआ के कुछ लोग यहां आये थे । उन्होंने हम तमाम लोगों को वहां के हालात से रूशनास किया । उन की ख्वाहिश थी कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस मौके पर, जब खुद पुर्तगाल में ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गये हैं और वहां की जम्हूरी ताकतों ने वहां की फ़ाशिस्ट हुकूमत के खिलाफ़ बग़ावत की है, गोआ का पूरा साथ दें ।

कल एक मुआज़िज़ मेम्बर ने जेनरल थिमैया का किस्सा इस एवान मे लाया । मैं बहैसियत एक काश्मीरी के जितना जनरल थिमैया को जानता हूं और जितना नाज़ हम को उन पर है, शायद आनरेबल मेम्बर को नहीं होगा, लेकिन हमें यह भी हक है कि अगर हमारे जेनरल — सिर्फ़ फ़ौजी जेनरल ही नहीं, हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कोई फ़र्द भी—ऐसी कोई हरकत करते हैं, जिस को कोई बाहर का मुल्क खुद हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ़ एक्सप्लायट करे, तो हम उस को ऐवान में लायें । हम यह नहीं चाहते कि दूसरी आपोज़ीशन पार्टीशन उस को एकसप्लायट करें, ताकि वे लोगों पर अपना असर डालें । वे यकीनन इस मुल्क के साथ इन्साफ़ नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि वे इस मुल्क के इजन्तज़ मिया मामलात में एक बदतरीन आपोज़ीशन का रंग दे अकर यहां के मुलाज़मीन और आला अफ़सरों को एक ग़लत रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

इन चन्द अलफाज़ के साथ मैं सदरे जम्हरिया की तक़रीर का खेर-मकदम करता हूं ।

[एफ़ी ए - ایم - طارق (जम्मू और कश्मीर) جناب چیرمین صاحب - میں صدر جمہوریہ ہند کے اس ایڈریس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں - صدر جمہوریہ نے اس ایڈریس میں ہمیں یقین دلایا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی حکومت اور ہندوستان کے لوگ چین کے موجودہ حملے کے سامنے یا چین کی دھمکیوں سے مرعوب نہیں ہونگے - اور ہندوستان کے اس حصہ کو جس پر چین نے قبضہ کیا ہے آزاد کرا کر رہیں گے - مجھے صدر جمہوریہ سے نہایت ہی افسوس سے کہنا ہوگا کہ جہاں اُنہوں نے چین کے غصب کا تزکرہ کیا - وہاں اُنہوں نے پاکستان کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں کہا -

اج پچھلے ۱۶-۱۷ سال سے پاکستان ہمارے ایک خوبصورت حصہ پر قابض ہے - ہم نے ہر ممکن طریقے سے یہہ کوشش کی کہ ہم پاکستان کے ساتھہ ایک ہمسایہ ملک کی حیثیت میں ایک دوست ملک کی حیثیت میں رہیں اور دوستی اور رواداری اور باہمی اتفاق قائم کر سکیں - لیکن مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے کہ پاکسان نے ہماری رواداری کو - ہماری فیاضی اور ہمارے خلوص کو ہماری کمزوری سمجھا - اور ہر بار ہمارے ہر جائز فیصلے کو دھمکیوں سے مرعوب کرنے کی کوشش کی -

ہندوستان ایک غاصب کی حیثیت سے کشمیر میں بیٹھا ہے -

جناب چیئرمین صاحب - یہی نہیں - بلکہ ابھی جو تازہ دورا کیا فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خان نے اسلامی ممالک کا اور مشرق بعید میں جہاں بھی وہ گئے انہوں نے اس چیز کا رونا رویا کہ ہندوستان ایک غاصب کی حیثیت سے کشمیر میں بیٹھا ہے - اس بات کا ذکر میں وزارت خارجہ کی قمانڈس پر کرونگا کہ کس حد تک ہمارے انفارمیشن سیلرس اور ہماری وزارت ایکس ٹرنل افیرس کا پبلسٹی ڈویژن اس بات میں کامیاب ہوا ہے کہ باہر کے ملکوں کو ہماری حقیقت بتا سکے -

جناب والا - جس طریقے سے - جس غیر دوستانہ طریقے سے - چین نے پاکستان سے مل کر ہم کو کشمیر کے معاملے میں بلیک میل کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے اور ہمارے حق کو چیلنج کیا ہے وہ نہایت ہی شرم ناک ہے - اور میں چین کی حکومت کی توجہ ان کے دوسرے عظیم دوست اور میں موجودہ زمانے میں اور موجودہ دنیا سوشلسٹ نظام کے لیڈر - روس کے وزیر اعظم مسٹر کھرشچیو کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - جنھوں نے تسلیم کیا ہے کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا حصہ ہے - بالکل اس طرح جس طرح سے کہ

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

جناب والا - اس ایوان کے ممبروں کو اس بات کا علم ہوگا کہ ابھی حال میں نام نہاد آزاد کشمیر کے نام نہاد صدر نے اس بات کی دھمکی دی تھی کہ ہم چین کے ساتھ کشمیر کے مسئلہ کو طے کرینگے - ہم چین کا حق تسلیم کریں گے کشمیر کے اس حصہ پر جس پر چین نے قبضہ کیا ہے - اور اس کے بدلے میں ہم چین سے اور دوسرے کمیونسٹ ملکوں سے ہتھیار لے کر کشمیر سے ہندوستان کو نکال دیں گے - یہ ایک انتہائی افسوسناک بات تھی - مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ کیسے یہ بات صدر جمہوریہ کے ایڈریس سے نکل گئی - کیسے یہ نقطہ حکومت ہندوستان نے نظر انداز کیا -

یہی نہیں اس کے بعد پاکستان کے صدر - جس وقت ہم نے پانی کا جھگڑا طے کیا - اس کے فوراً بعد ہمیں دھمکی دیتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کی فوجیں خاموش نہیں بیٹھ سکتیں - اس کے بعد پاکستان کے وزیر خارجہ کا بیان آتا ہے جس میں انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم چین کے ساتھ کشمیر کی سرحدوں کا معاملہ طے کریں گے - اس کے بعد پھر تازہ ایک اور بیان آ جاتا ہے پاکستان کے نام نہاد صدر کا کہ ہم ہندوستان اور پاکستان کے باہر کے ملکوں میں نام نہاد آزاد کشمیر ن آفس کھولینگے تاکہ ہم باہر کے ملکوں کو اس بات پر مجبور کر سکیں اور ثابت کر سکیں کہ

آسام میں جو جھگڑا ہوا اس میں ہندو کو ہندو نے لوٹا اور ہندو نے ہندو کو مارا - بمبئی میں یہ ہوا اور دوسری بہت سی جگہوں پر ایسا ہوا - دراصل یہ واقعات ہمیں یہ دیکھنے کا موقع دیتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ایڈمنسٹریشن کس حد تک ان چھوٹے چھوٹے معاملات پر فوری قابو پانے اور حالات کو معمول پر لانے میں کامیاب ہوتا ہے - مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے نہایت افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ جہاں جہاں بھی ہم نے دیکھا ہمارہ ایڈمنسٹریشن آزادی کے بعد کہیں پر بھی اپنے آپ کو اس قابل نہیں بنا سکا کہ ہم اس پر پورا اعتماد کر سکیں -

ہمیں نہایت افسوس ہے کہ تین تاریخ کو ایک واقعہ ہوتا ہے ایک بہت شرمناک واقعہ ہوتا ہے اور میں بحیثیت ایک ہندوستانی کے ندامت محسوس کرتا ہوں - میرے مذہب میں یہ جائز نہیں ہے کہ میں کسی بھی مذہب کی یا خود اپنے مذہب کی کسی بھی غیر عورت کی عصمت پر ہاتھ ڈالوں میں کسی بھی عورت کی عصمت پر ہاتھ ڈالوں یہ میرے مذہب نے ممنوع قرار دیا ہے - میں اس شخص کو جس نے یہ شرمناک فعل کیا اس لحاظ سے نہیں دیکھتا کہ وہ مسلمان ہے یا کون ہے - یقینی طور پر اس انسان کا وہ فعل ایک غیر مدراس یا بنگال یا پنجاب - بلکہ مجھے یاد ہے کہ جس وقت مسٹر کھرشچیو کشمیر سے جا رہے تھے تو اُنہوں نے چند دوستوں کے سامنے اس بات کا تذکرہ کیا تھا اور انہوں نے کہا تھا - چاہے انہوں نے یہ بات ایک لنچ میٹ میں کہی - کہ میں تمہارا ہمسایہ ہوں - اس پہاڑی کے پیچھے رہتا ہوں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ اے کشمیر کے لوگو اگر کسی وقت تم پر کسی ہمسایہ ملک نے حملہ کیا تو میں تمہاری مدد کو آؤنگا - یہ حقیقت ہے - ہم تمام سوشلسٹ ملکوں کو ایک نظر سے نہیں دیکھ سکتے - لیکن ہمیں اس بات کا افسوس ہے - میں کسی طرح کا احسان نہیں جتانا چاہتا - کہ چین کے ساتھ کتنی رواداری - کتنی دوستی اور کتنے خلوص کا ثبوت ہندوستان نے دیا - لیکن اس کا جواب چین پاکستان کے ساتھ مل کر ہم کو بلیک میل کرکے دے رہا ہے -

میرے چند دوستوں نے اور کل ہمارے بزرگ مولوی حفظ الرحمان نے جمالپور کے واقع کی طرف ایوان کی توجہ دلائی - میں جمالپور کے واقعہ کو ایک فرقہ وارانہ کل میں نہیں دیکھتا کیونکہ میرے پاس ثبوت ہیں - ابھی چند مہینے ہوئے ادھر آسام میں جھگڑا ہوا - اس کے چند مہینے قبل - ایک آدھ سال قبل - بمبئی میں جھگڑا ہوا - یہ فرقہ پرستوں کے جھگڑے نہیں تھے - آسام میں کوئی ہندو مسلمان کی لڑائی نہیں تھی -

ہے - اس ملک میں ہم ۴۰ کروڑ لوگ بستے ہیں - ہم میں اچھے لوگ بھی ہو سکتے ہیں اور برے لوگ بھی ہو سکتے ہیں - یہاں پر ہندو بھی بستے ہیں اور مسلمان بھی بستے ہیں - اس ملک میں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بحیثیت ایک انسان کے مجھ سے زیادہ کوئی دوسرا فرد ہندوستان کی نظام حکومت پر حق نہیں رکھتا چاہے اس کا نام شری مہابیر تیاگی ہو یا پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو ہو - میں برابر کا شریک ہوں اس ملک کی حکومت کے چلانے میں کیونکہ اس حکومت کی نہوں کو میں نے بھی اس طرح مظبوط کرنے میں حصہ لیا ہے جیسے کہ پنڈت جواہرلال نہرو یا اور کسی شخص نے - میں کسی کے سامنے اس ملک میں بحیثیت ایک مسلمان کے یا بحیثیت ایک انسان کے انفیرایٹی کمپلیکس فیل نہیں کرتا - میں اپنے کو کسی انسان سے کم نہیں سمجھتا - مجھے یہاں کی جمہوریت پر پورا حق حاصل ہے - میں کیا فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ کیا آج سے دو سال قبل آپ نے حکومت حاصل کرنے کے لئے پاکستان میں خود مسلمان کو مسلمان سے نہیں لڑوایا تھا - کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ سیالکوٹ اور لاہور کے بازار میں آپ نے خود مسلمانوں کو

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

انسانی فعل ہے اور وہ سزا کے قابل ہے - ۳ تاریخ کو یہ واقع ہوا - ۴ اور ۵ کو کچھ نہیں ہوتا - ۶ اور ۷ کو بھی کوئی گرفتاری نہیں ہوئی - جب وہاں کی حکومت کو یہ علم ہوا کہ یہ واقعہ ایک ایسی شکل اختیار کر رہا ہے کہ آہستہ آہستہ جہاں دو فریقوں کے درمیان فسادات کا احتمال ہے - ہماری حکومت کے لئے یہ نہایت آسان بات تھی کہ اس علاقے کے گنڈوں کو کہوں کہ وہ حکومت بخوبی جانتی ہے کہ ایسے کون لوگ ہیں جو کہ اس طرح کی شرارتیں کرتے ہیں اور فسادات برپا کرتے ہیں ان کو گرفتار کر لیتی اب ہوا یہ کہ جن صاحب کے فرزند نے یہ کام کیا ان کے مکان پر تو پولس نے پہرہ بٹھا دیا کیونکہ یہ معلوم ہو گیا تھا کہ یہاں پر حملہ ہو گیا لیکن ان غریبوں کا جن کا کہ اس واقعہ سے قطعی کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا ان کی پولس نے کوئی حفاظت نہیں کی - مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے کہ کل میرے ایک دوست نے شاید مہاراجہ صاحب ٹہری گڑھوال نے یہ فرمایا تھا کہ انہیں نہایت افسوس ہے کہ ڈاکٹر کانجو نے یہ کہوں کہا کہ جبل پور شمسان بھومی بن گیا ہے - فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں اسے ایکسپلائٹ کرتے ہیں تو ہم کوئی فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں کے غلام نہیں ہیں - یہ ہمارا ملک

بھلتاب کر دے اور یہ ثابت کرے کہ اس
کے پیچھے کوئی غیر ملک کا ہاتھ ہے
لیکن صرف پاکستان کا نام لے کر اور
پاکستان کے بہانے مجھ کو مرعوب
کرنے کی کوشش نہ کیجئے کیونکہ
اس سے آپ ایک شکایت کو اور ایک
جائز شکایت کو غصہ کی شکل میں
بدل دینا چاہتے ہیں جو کہ ٹھیک
بات نہ ہوگی - اگر مجھے کوئی
شکایت ہے اور میں اس کے بارے
میں آپ کے پاس شکایت کروں تو
آپ اگر اس کو یہ کہہ کر ختم کر
دیتے ہیں کہ اس کے پیچھے کسی
اور ملک کا ہاتھ ہے تو آپ میری
شکایت کو غصہ کی شکل دیتے ہیں
اب یہ غصہ آج بھڑکے یا کل کو بھڑکے
لیکن یہ کسی نہ کسی دن بھڑک
کر رہیگا - آپ کو ہمارے اوپر
یقین کرنا چاہیئے - آپ کو یہ دیکھنا
چاہیئے کہ بحیثیت ایک مسلمان
کے میں نے پاکستان کو کبھی تسلیم
نہیں کیا - پاکستان کو تسلیم کیا
آپ نے اور یہاں کی اکثریت نے -
ہم نیشلسٹ مسلمانوں کو اس بات
کا فخر ہے کہ ہم نے آخری وقت
تک پاکستان کو نہیں مانا - آج آپ
کے پی - ایس - پی - کے نیتا شری
اشوک مہتا اور کانگریس کے نیتاؤں نے
مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی تعمل نہیں
ہے کہ انہوں نے چند مہینوں کی
وزارت یا چند کھنگوں کی طاقت
حاصل کرنے کے لئے فرقہ پرستوں سے
کوآپریٹ کیا - وہ سے میں شری
اشوک مہتہ کا احترام کرتا ہوں اور
ہمیں ان سے بہت کچھ سیکھنا ہے
لیکن اس ملک کی از سر نو فرقہ
وارانہ جماعت مسلم لیگ کو زندہ
کرنے میں جتنا اہم پارٹ ان کا رہا
زندہ جلوایا جب کہ آپ قرآن کو
مانتے ہیں اور یہ جانتے ہیں کہ
مسلمانوں پر آگ حرام ہے - آپ نے
وہاں پر ۱۷ - ۱۸ مسلمانوں کو زندہ
جلوایا لیکن ہم نے یہ سمجھ کر کہ یہ
ان کا اپنا معاملہ ہے ہمیں اس میں
کوئی مداخلت نہیں کرنی چاہیئے -
ہم نے اپنی زبان نہیں کھولی - کشمیر
پر جس وقت پاکستان کی فوجوں نے
پٹھانوں کی شکل میں حملہ کیا تو
مقبول شہروانی کے منھ پر کس نے
کھل تھونکی اس کے ہاتھ پر کس نے
کھل ٹھوکلی اور کس نے ان کے سینہ
پر ۱۷ گولیاں چلائیں - اس طرح
مظفرآباد جیل میں مولوی عبدالعزیز
کے بدن کے کس نے ۱۷ ٹکڑے کئے -
اس انسان نے جب اس کے بدن کے
۱۷ ٹکڑے کئے جا رہے تھے تو اس کے
آخری الفاظ تھے ہندوستان زندہباد -
ہم ہندوستان میں رہتے ہیں - یہ
ہمارا ملک ہے - اس ملک کے معاملات
کچھ ہمارے اگر کہیں برے لوگ ہوں
تو ہم اس قدر سے کہ ان کا فائدہ کوئی
دوسرا اٹھائیگا اپنی خامیوں کو اور
اپنی کمیوں کو منظر عام پر نہ لائیں -
مناسب چیز نہ ہوگی - ہمیں اپنی
خامیوں کو اور کمزوریوں کو سامنے لانا
چاہیئے - کل میرے دوست شری
واجپئی نے فرمایا تھا کہ اس جبلپور
کے واقعہ کے پیچھے پاکستان کا ہاتھ
ہے - اب اگر یہ حقیقت ہو تو ہم ایسے
لوگوں کو بخش نہیں سکتے جو کہ اس
ملک میں کس اور دوسرے کی طاقت
کے بل بوتہ پر چاہے وہ پاکستان ہو یا
کوئی ہو - دیش کے اندر بدامنی
پیدا کرتے ہیں اور فسادات کرنا
چاہتے ہیں - ہماری حکومت کا یہ
اول فرض ہے کہ سازش کو

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

ہے اتنا شاید اور کسی کا نہ رہا ہوگا اور ہم اس پر کوئی خطرہ نہیں کر سکتے -

آج ہم نیشنلسٹ مسلمان اپنے کو اس ہندوستان میں جس کی کہ تواریخ ہمارے خون سے لکھی گئی ہے اور جس سے کہ کوئی مورخ انکار نہیں کر سکتا - آج اپنے کو یہاں پر بے بس پاتے ہیں - ہمارے ساتھ جو سلوک ہو رہا ہے یہ اس شعر سے واضح ہو جائیگا -

زاہد تنگ نظر نے کافر مجھے جانا
کافر یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ مسلمان ہوں میں

ہم پر کبھی یہ الزام لگایا جاتا ہے کہ ہم پاکستان کے ایجینٹ ہیں یہ آپ کو زیبا نہیں دیتا - آپ کو دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ حقیقت کیا ہے -

میرے ایک دوست شری فرید الحق انصاری جو کہ دوسرے ایوان کے میمبر ہیں وہ جبلپور گئے اور ان کے سامنے یہ واقعہ آیا کہ وہاں جس وقت بازار میں گولی چلی تو ان میں ایک ایسا آدمی بھی شامل تھا جس کے کہ پاس پاکستان کا پاسپورٹ تھا - اس کے ہاتھ میں گن تھی اور بازار میں دو تین گنس پڑی ہوئی تھیں - اب اگر یہ واقعہ درست ہو کہ وہ پاکستان کا مسلمان تھا اور اس نے بندوق چلائی تو اس کے لئے قانون ہے لیکن اس کا آپ مجھ سے بدلہ نہیں لے سکتے - ایسے بےگناہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ جن کا کہ اس واقعہ سے تعلق نہیں تھا اور جن بچاروں کو اس کی خبر تک نہیں پہنچی تھی

ان کے ساتھ یہ جبلپور ساگو اور دوسری جگہوں پر یہ ظلم کیوں ہو رہا ہے - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ان کو مارا گیا - ایک بہت پرانی سازش اس ملک میں سیکلریزم کو ناکامیاب کرنے کے واسطے ہوئی چلی آئی ہے -....

**Shri Achar:** On a point of order. I find the hon. Member is not speaking either in English or in Hindi. Under the rules, it must be either English or Hindi. I am serious in raising this point of order.

**काजी मतीन** : जब उर्दू को का ट्टि-ट्यूशन ने १४ जबानों में से एक जबान माना है तो फिर यह अजीब तरह का एतराज है और इस तरह का ऐतराज करना बेकार है ।

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قاضی متین: ن جب اردو کو کانسٹیٹیوشن نے ۱۴ زبانوں میں سے اوک زبان مانا ہے تو پھر یہ عجیب طرح کا اعتراض ہے اور اس طرح کا اعتراض کرنا بیکار ہے-

**Shri Tyagi:** I might make it clear that my hon. friend wants Hindi or English only because he is afraid that the speech is proving very interesting and he is not following it. It is on that account.

**Shri Achar:** I am serious. I have referred to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. It says that the speeches must be either in Hindi or in English or, if it is in any other language, a translation of the speech in English or Hindi must be submitted to the Speaker in advance. I asked my friends whether the hon. Member is speaking in Hindi and they all tell me that it is Urdu.

**Shri Punnoose:** It is enough if the hon. Member translates it.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no point of order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے کہ میں اپنی تقریر اپنے دوست کو نہیں سمجھا سکتا لیکن چند سالوں میں میں کوشش کرونگا -

جناب والا - میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلا رہا تھا کہ یہ صرف حکومت کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے - یہ ہندوستان میں رہنے والے باشندوں کا بھی مسئلہ ہے - مجھے وہ واقعات یاد ہیں — ہم ان کو بھول نہیں سکتے — کہ جب ۱۹۴۷ میں یہاں اوکھلا کے قریب چند مسلمانوں پر حملہ ہو رہا تھا اور یہ سن کر ہندوستان کا وزیر اعظم صبح ۵ بجے وہاں پہنچتا ہے اور اسکے پیچھے پولیس پہنچتی ہے - دیہرہ دون میں کسی مکان میں مسلمانوں کو بند کیا جاتا ہے تو پیچھے سے مہاویر تیاگی داخل ہوکر اعلان کرتا ہے کہ اگر تم مسلمانوں کو زندہ جلاؤگے تو میں بھی جل جاؤنگا - بمبئی میں مسلمانوں پر حملہ ہوتا ہے تو شری مراد جی دیسائی سٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں کہ اگر بمبئی میں کسی ہندو نے ایک مسلمان کو مارا تو میں دو ہندوؤں کو گولی سے اڑا دونگا اور اگر کسی مسلمان نے ایک ہندو کو مارا تو میں دو مسلمانوں کو گولی سے اڑا دونگا - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ وطن پرست کہاں گئے - وہ نیتا کہاں گئے - اگر ایڈمنسٹریشن نہیں تھی تو وہ لوگ کہاں گئے جو جمہوریت اور سیکولرزم کو ماننے والے ہیں - جن کا مذہب سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کتنے پی - ایس - پی کے میمبر - کتنے کمیونسٹ پارٹی کے میمبر اور کتنے کانگریس کے کارکن اور والنٹیر وہاں تھے - آخر چن چن کر بے گناہ ہندو اور بے گناہ مسلمان کیوں مارے گئے - جناب والا - میں آپ کی توجہ اور اس ایوان کی توجہ اس مسئلے کی طرف صرف اس لئے دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم اسکو ایڈمنسٹریشن کے لحاظ سے دیکھیں کہ کیا ہماری حکومت چلانے میں کچھ ایسے لوگ تو نہیں ہیں جو ہماری پیٹھ میں چھرا گھونپتے ہیں - جو فسادیوں کو شہہ دیتے ہیں -

گوا کے بارے میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم جس طرح سے گوا کو بھول بیٹھے ہیں وہ یقیناً ہمارے لئے کچھ فخر کا مقام نہیں ہے - ابھی چند دنوں کی بات ہے گوا کے کچھ لوگ یہاں آئے تھے - انہوں نے ہم تمام لوگوں کو وہاں کے حالات سے روشناس کیا - ان کی خواہش تھی کہ ہم ہندوستان کے لوگ اس موقعے پر - جب خود پرتگال میں ایسے حالات پیدا ہو گئے ہیں اور وہاں کی جمہوری طاقتوں نے وہاں کی فاشسٹ حکومت کے خلاف بغاوت کی ہے - گوا کا پورا ساتھ دیں -

[ شری اے - ایم - طارق ]

کل ایک معزز ممبر نے جنرل تھیما کا قصہ اس ایوان میں لایا - میں یہ حیثیت ایک کشمیری کے جتنا تھیما کو جانتا ہوں اور جتنا ناز ہم کو ان پر ہے - شائد آنریبل ممبر کو نہیں ہوگا - لیکن ہمیں یہ بھی حق ہے کہ اگر ہمارے جنرل — صرف فوجی جنرل ہی نہیں - ہماری ایڈمینسٹریشن کا کوئی بھی فرد — ایسی کوئی حرکت کرتے ہوں جس کو کوئی باہر کا ملک خود ہمارے ملک کے خلاف ایکسپلائٹ کرے تو اس کو ہم ایوان میں لائیں - ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ دوسری آپوزیشن پارٹیز اسکو ایکسپلائٹ کریں تاکہ وہ لوگوں پر اپنا اثر ڈالیں - وہ یقیناً اس ملک کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر رہے ہیں بلکہ وہ اس ملک کے انتظامیہ معاملات میں ایک بدترین آپوزیشن کا رنگ دے کر یہاں کے ملازمین اور اعلے افسروں کو ایک غلط راستے پر لے جانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں صدر جمہوریہ کی تقریر کا خیر مقدم کرتا کرتا ہوں - ]

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : सभापति जी, परसों से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जो भाषण-माला चल रही है, उस में एक बात को विशेष रूप से प्रायः सभी वक्ताओं ने चर्चा का विषय बनाया है और वह है भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति । कुछ समय से धीरे धीरे हमारी इस तरह की नीति बनती जा रही है जो हमारे मस्तिष्कों की सोचने की प्रवृत्ति अधिक मात्रा में विदेशों की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की, जो कि सौभाग्य से हमारे विदेश मंत्री भी हैं, रुचि आरम्भ से ही विदेशी मामलों में रही है और विदेश मंत्री होने के साथ साथ वह वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर अपने वक्तव्य भी देते रहते हैं । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्यों को केन्द्र बिन्दु मान कर न केवल भारतीय प्रशासन की अपितु भारतीय समाचार पत्रों और समाचार प्रसारक संस्थाओं की नीति भी धीरे धीरे इस प्रकार की बनती जा रही है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की ओर हमारा झुकाव अधिक हो रहा है और राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें धीरे धीरे हमारी आंखों से ओझल हो रही हैं ।

इस में संदेह नहीं कि पराधीन राष्ट्रों के साथ हमारी साहनुभूति होनी चाहिये, क्यों कि हम स्वयं पराधीन रह चुके हैं और जानते हैं कि पराधीनता में किसी देश को कितने कष्ट भोगने पड़ते हैं और इसी लिये एक पराधीन राष्ट्र के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति होना स्वाभाविक भी है । किन्तु जब हम इन सारी बातों की चर्चा करते हैं कि अल्जीरिया में क्या हो रहा है, लाओस में क्या हो रहा है, कांगो में क्या हो रहा है, लुमुम्बा की हत्या किस प्रकार हुई है और अफरीका में क्या स्थिति होने जा रही है, तो हम जरा अपने गिरेवान में मुंह डाल कर देखें कि जिस देश के हम निवासी हैं, उसकी स्थिति भी तो कहीं धीरे धीरे नहीं बिगड़ रही है । कल चल कर यही नीति कहीं ऐसा नहो अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ा बन कर लगे । जब हम विदेश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से सोचते हैं, तो हमें अपने देश की समस्याओं को सर्वथा दृष्टि से ओझल नहीं होने देना चाहिये ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले की घटना है कि भावनगर में कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन के अवसर

पर हमारे देश के एक नेता श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने राष्ट्रीय एकता के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया । समाचार पत्रों में यह बात पढ़ कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि अब कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेताओं और सरकार के प्रशासकों का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को किस प्रकार पुष्ट किया जाये । लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय एकता की पुष्टि के लिये प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते समय क्या हमारे देश के नेता इस बात पर विचार कर रहे थे कि उन ही के घर में, उन के दायें बायें इस प्रकार के आदमी तो नहीं छिपे बैठे हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय एकता को भंग कर रहे हैं, या जिन से राष्ट्रीय एकता छिन्न-भिन्न और तितर बितर होने जा रही है ? अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो कि साढ़े छः करोड़ व्यक्तियों का प्रांत है, का भाग्य जिस सरकार के हाथ में है, उस की स्थिति क्या है? एक वर्ष से नेताओं में आपस में जो विवाद और चर्चायें चल रहीं हैं, वे आये दिन समाचार पत्रों में भी आती हैं । कल, परमात्मा न करे, सीमा पर किसी प्रकार की दुर्घटना घटी, तो जिन लोगों को अपनी लड़ाई से फुरसत नहीं, क्या वे अपने साढ़े छः करोड़ निवासियों के प्रान्त को बचा पायेंगे या देशकी रक्षा के लिये विदेशी सेनाओं का सामना करेंगे ?

यह केवल प्रांत की ही स्थिति नहीं है, दुर्भाग्य से इस समय कोई प्रांत ऐसा नहीं है जहां प्रशासक वर्ग में और उन लोगों में, जो उनके सहयोगी हैं, आपस में टकराव न हो । उन की घरेलू राजनीति से मेरा किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन जहां तक देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, या देश के भीतरी वातावरण को पुष्टि देने का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे लगता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल में ऐसे व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, जो इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर सके । अगर आप श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन की आसाम के दंगों के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट को देखें, तो क्या आप निष्पक्ष रूप से कह सकते हैं कि आसम के दंगों के पीछे उसी दल के लोगों का हाथ नहीं था, जिन्होंने भावनगर में राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रस्ताव पास किया था ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस दिल्ली शहर के एक ऐसे नेता हैं, जो इस सदन में बैठते हैं और जो गवर्नमेंट की नीति के विपरीत बाहर नारा लगाते हैं कि महा दिल्ली प्रांत बनना चाहिये और उसका विस्तार होना चाहिये ? इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल पहले अपने घर में बैठकर प्रायश्चित की नीति अपनायें । पर वहां यह प्रवृति पैदा नहीं हो रही है । राष्ट्रीय एकता का वातावरण पुष्ट करना अत्यंत अपेक्षित है, लेकिन उसके लिये यह भी अपेक्षित है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल आत्म-शुद्धि करे और यह देखने का प्रयत्न करे कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी स्थिति कहां जा रही है ।

जहां तक हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे उनके भाषण में यह पढ़ कर दुःख हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़े हैं । १९५९–६० में हमको जो ऋण पर विदेशों को ब्याज देना पड़ा, उसकी रकम ११२ करोड़ रूपये थी । जो देश इतना कर्जदार बन गया है, उस देश के निवासियों को इतना साहस है कि वे ब्रिटेन की सम्राज्ञी महारानी एलिजाबेथ, के अभिनन्दन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करें । कम से कम उन लोगों को तो यह सोचना चाहिए, जो गांधी जी को अपना आदर्श मान कर चलते हैं । महात्मा गांधी जिस समय इंग्लैंड में जार्ज पंचम से मिलने गये और उनको कहा गया कि दरबारी पोशाक में जाना पड़ेगा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो अपनी दिन-रात की पोशाक, घुटने तक की धोती में ही जाऊंगा और इसका कारण उन्होंने यह बताया कि जिस देश की नुमायन्दगी करने के लिये मैं यहां पर आया हूं, दुर्भाग्य से आज वहां पर मेरे करोड़ों भाई इस प्रकार के हैं, जिनके शरीर पर घुटनों तक की धोती भी नहीं है ।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

आज उस देश के प्रशासकों को इतनी हिम्मत है कि वे ऋणी देश के करोड़ों रुपये अभिनन्दनों पर व्यय करें। आज हमें इस बात का निश्चय अन्तिम रूप से कर लेना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के महंगे अभिनन्दनों की परम्परा को कहां तक चला सकेंगे। कम से कम महारानी एलिजाबेथ के बाद तो उस पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए। हमारा देश अभिनन्दन करे, लेकिन दूसरे धनी देशों में अभिनन्दन की जो परम्परा है, उसकी तुलना में यह हमारा गरीब देश जितना महंगा अभिनन्दन करता है, वह हमारे लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह र कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के वातावरण को स्थापित करने के लिए हमको विशेषकर उन प्रान्तों की स्थिति को भी देखना होगा जो कि सीमावर्ती प्रान्त हैं और दूसरे देश की सीमाओं से जिनकी सीमायें टकराती हैं। पंजाब का प्रदेश इसी प्रकार का एक प्रदेश है। दुर्भाग्य से पंजाब की स्थिति आज बिल्कुल इसी प्रकार की है जिस प्रकार की स्थिति कि एक तपेदिक के रोगी की होती है। ऊपर से देखने में वह भला चंगा लगता है पर भीतर से खोखले हो जाते हैं।

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : हम बिल्कुल तन्दुरुस्त हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : आप यह बात इसलिये कह रहे हैं कि आप उधर चले गये हैं। कल तक जब आप इधर थे तो इसी बात का आप समर्थन करते थे।

पंजाब की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि उसकी आप उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। कल तक पंजाब के अन्दर एक आंदोलन चल रहा था जो कि अब समाप्त हो चुका है। इस आन्दोलन का केन्द्रीय सरकार के संकेतों पर पंजाब की सरकार ने जिस दृढ़ता के के साथ मुकाबला किया, उसके लिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। परन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आन्दोलन की समाप्ति से यह न समझ लिया जाय कि पंजाब की स्थिति सर्वथा शान्त हो गयी है। अभी जैसी मेरी जानकारी है केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से असम और पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त सतर्कता बरती जा रही है कि वहां जो जनगणना हो उसमें कोई भी किसी प्रकार गड़बड़ी न हो और अधिकृत आंकड़े प्राप्त हो जायें।

इतनी सावधानी बरते जाने के पश्चात् भी जितनी अपेक्षा की जाती थी कि शुद्धि का वातावरण बने, वह शुद्धि का वातावरण बना नहीं है। न केवल जन-गणना के सम्बन्ध में बल्कि साधारण निर्वाचनों की भी पीछे जब स्थिति आई थी तो कई अप्रिय घटनायें घटी थीं। वह ही आने वाच भयंकर भविष्य की ओर संकेत करती है। अगर पंजाब जैसे सीमावर्ती प्रान्त के अन्दर शान्ति का वातावरण बनाये रखना है तो सामान्य निर्वाचनों से छः महीने पहले पहिले पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन हो जाना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो ही पंजाब की स्थिति ठीक रह सकेगी। न केवल इतना बल्कि मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि अगर हमें अपनी सीमा की भी पुष्टि करनी है, तो हमको हमारे जो भाग पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ जाकर टकराते हैं, उनको सुदृढ़ प्रान्त बनाना होगा। अभी तक तो हम प्रान्तों को छोटा बनाने पर जोर देते आये हैं और इसके लिए आन्दोलन करते आये हैं लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब कि हमें अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। पंजाब को, हिमाचल प्रदेश को, राजस्थान को और यू० एन० ओ० अगर हमारी समस्या का समाधान कर दे तो काश्मीर को भी मिला करके, इसको भारत का एक सुदृढ़ और विशाल प्रान्त बनाना चाहिए ताकि हमारी सीमा की रक्षा हो सके।

अब मैं अल्पमत को जो संरक्षण दिये गये हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारी सरकार की जो इस सम्बन्ध में घोषित नीति है हम और हमारा देश उसके समर्थक रहे हैं और समर्थन इस दृष्टि से कर रहे हैं कि जो भी अल्प मत में हैं वे चाहे आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हों या दूसरी सामाजिक दृष्टियों से पिछड़े हुए हों, उनको संरक्षण प्राप्त होना चाहिये। लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कुछ दिन पूर्व निवेदन किया था और आज फिर उसको दोहराना चाहता हूं। कि अल्प मत को संरक्षण देने का अभिप्राय यह कदापि नहीं है कि हम उस संरक्षण को तुष्टीकरण की नीति में परिवर्तित कर दें जिससे कि आगे चल कर वातावरण बनने के बजाय बिगड़े। कल परसों और आज भी जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी विस्तार से यहां चर्चा की गई है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि जबलपुर काण्ड पर जब इतने विस्तार से चर्चा की जा रही है तो सात तारीख को वहां जो हुआ उसे भी जाना गया है। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह वहां के अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट है तथा पी० टी० आई० जो कि आपकी एक अधिकृत न्यूज एजेंसी है उसकी भी रिपोर्ट है कि तीन तारीख को वहां यह 'घृणित' घटनायें हुई, चार पांच और छः, इन तीन दिनों में बराबर शान्ति बनी रही और शांत स्थिति को देखते हुए अगर मिलिटरी को वापिस बुला लिया गया तो क्या बुरा किया ? मिलिटरी वहां ड्यूटी पर हमेशा तो लगी नहीं रह सकती थी? लेकिन सात तारीख को मुसलमान मुहल्लों से फिर आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, अल्ला हो अकबर के नारे लगाये गये और इस प्रकार की चीजों चलीं जिससे शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण बिगड़ा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं उपद्रव किसी ओर से भी किया जाये, चाहे मुसलमानों की ओर से या हिन्दुस्थों की ओर से, उसकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये और मैं भी उसकी निन्दा करता हूं। लेकिन जबलपुर की घटनाओं की चर्चा करते वक्त हमारे मित्र यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि फिरोजाबाद की एक मस्जिद से विजय दशमी के जुलूस पर बम फैंका गया था, भोपाल में, मुबारकपुर में होली के जुलूस के वक्त किस प्रकार की स्थिति बनाई गई थी और किस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी थीं, कल परसों की ही तो बात है जब सीतामढ़ी में इसी प्रकार का काण्ड हुआ है, केरल में त्रिचूर के अन्दर क्या काण्ड हुआ है ? इसी प्रसंग में शासन का ध्यान मैं एक दूसरी बात की तरफ भी आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। गृह मंत्री जी से मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि हमारे देश में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अब रह रहे हैं जो पाकिस्तान से आ कर अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने के बहाने यहां पर निवास करते हैं। इसका उत्तर देते हुए गृह मंत्री ने बताया था कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1959 को हमारे देश में 57,144 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक निवास कर रहे थे। मैं ने उनसे पूछा था कि 57,144 जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं क्या इनमें कोई इस प्रकार के भी हैं जिन के पास पोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है और गैर-कानूनी तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं ? गृह मंत्री जी ने इसके उत्तर में कहा था कि पंजाब प्रांत के आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हो सके हैं और पंजाब के अतिरिक्त दूसरे प्रांतों में करीब साढ़े पांच हजार पाकिस्तानी नागरिक ऐसे हैं जो बिना पासपोर्ट के हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर रह रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो बिना पासपोर्ट के साढ़े पांच हजार हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं और 57,144 जो कि रिश्तेदारों से मिलने के बहाने रह रहे हैं, ये कैसे रह रहे हैं? क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस प्रकार की इत्तिला है कि फरीदुल हक अन्सारी एम० पी० ने या किसी ने यह कहा है कि जबलपुर के काण्ड में फिरोजाबाद के काण्ड में, मुबारकपुर के काण्ड में, सीतामढ़ी के कांड में पाकिस्तान से आये हुए नागरिकों का हाथ रहा है ? मैं भारत सरकार से इस बात को दृढ़ शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान से आने वाले

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नागरिकों को पासपोर्ट देने के सम्बन्ध में आप अपनी नीति में सख्ती बरतें, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय वातावरण में आ कर इस प्रकार का विष पैदा करते हैं, और देश में शान्ति के वातावरण को दूषित बनाते हैं, उनके प्रति सतर्कता बरतें और आगे के लिये अपनी नीति में भी परिवर्तन लायें ।

एक और बात है जिस पर मुझे दुःख हुआ है और उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । यह कल परसों की ही घटना है । ईसाई प्रचारक अगर अल्प मत के नाम पर संरक्षण पायें और हम उनको संरक्षण दें और वे धार्मिक प्रचार करें, तो इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन हमारे देश में जो करोड़ों रुपये विदेशों से आ रहे हैं उसका उपयोग धर्म प्रचार में ही होता है यह भी तो जाने ? एक अतारांकित प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए १८ फरवरी, १९६१ को गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि हमारे देश में पिछले तीन सालों में ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये ३९ करोड़ ३२ लाख रुपया आया है । रुपये की यह सूचना देते हुए कि किस देश से कितना आया, गृह मंत्री महोदयने नीचे एक टिप्पणी में कहा है कि यह सूचना अभी सही प्राप्त नहीं है इस राशि का कितना भाग विशुद्ध रूप से ईसाई प्रचार के लिये अभीष्ट था । आप अनुमान लगायें कि ये करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया जो हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहा है कल को आगे चल कर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से उसके कितने हानिकर परिणाम निकलेंगे । सीमा के क्षेत्रों में इससे आज एक नागालेंड बना है और अगर इस प्रवृत्ति को हम सहन करते चले गये तो पता नहीं कल आने वाले वर्षों में कितने नागालैंड आपको बनाने पड़ेंगे । झारखंड बनाने की मांग आपके सामने है, केरल में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति बनती जा रही है । सारे आन्दोलन जो इस प्रकार के हैं उनके पीछे विदेशी ईसाई प्रचारकों का हाथ है । इसे आपको गम्भीरता से देखना होगा और उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करना होगा ।

एक और आवश्यक बात मैं हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कह कर अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाऊंगा । राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा है कि प्रशासन में हिन्दी को स्थान देने की दिशा में उन्नति हुई है । हिन्दी के विकास और प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी निर्णयों को कार्यरूप देने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय विभाग की स्थापना की गई है । इन पंक्तियों को पढ़ने के बाद बड़ी प्रसन्नता का अनुभव हुआ, लेकिन किस प्रकार इसको व्यावहारिक रूप दिया जा रहा है, प्रशासन में हिन्दी की क्या स्थिति है उसको आप देखें तो बिल्कुल दूसरी तसवीर आप पायेंगे । सभापति महोदय, यह स्थिति बिल्कुल इसी प्रकार की है जैसे इलाहाबाद से कुछ यात्री बनारस की एक बार रात्रि में नाव से यात्रा करना चाहते थे उन्होंने सोचा कि शराब पी कर मस्ती में सफर करते चलेंगे , बड़ा आनन्द रहेगा, नाव चलाते हुये चले चलेंगे । वे पटवार चलाने लग गए और सारी रात चलाते गए । क्योंकि वे शराब के नशे में थे वे नाव की रस्सी को खोल नहीं सके, उनको खयाल ही नहीं आया कि रस्सी को खोल लिया जाए । अगले दिन प्रातः उन्होंने देखा कि नाव जहां की तहां ही थी । यही हाल केन्द्रीय प्रशासन की हिन्दी सम्बन्धी दीति का है; राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन आगे किस आधार पर बढ़ रहे हैं, कैसे बढ़ रहे हैं, इसका अनुमान आप भी लोक सभा की ही कार्रवाई देख कर लगा सकते हैं । सिवाय पांच दस माननीय सदस्यों के जो हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, जब हम लोक सभा की कार्रवाई को देखते हैं तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारतवर्ष की लोक सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं बल्कि इंग्लैण्ड में किसी पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन हो रहा है । क्या मैं सामने बैंचिज पर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से पूछ सकता हूं कि १९३६ में, जब कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्रीज़ बनी थीं, आपने गांधी जी से जा कर पूछा था कि हम विधान सभाओं में

जा कर किस भाषा का प्रयोग करें, तो उन्होंने क्या उत्तर दिया था ? आप अपने हृदयों पर हाथ रख कर सच बतायें कि क्या उन्होंने आपको यह परामर्श नहीं दिया था कि आप वहां जा कर हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग करें ? वह समय तो पराधीन भारत में था परन्तु क्या आज स्वतंत्र होने के बाद भी हम उसका नियम पालन कर रहे हैं ? दस वर्ष हो गए हैं, जब हमने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राजभाषा का स्थान दिया था । पर आज भी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की स्थिति क्या है ? राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक आदेश निकाला था और उस आदेश में जो कि २७ अप्रैल, १९६० को निकला था राष्ट्रपति जी ने लिखा था कि अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं और उच्च पदों के ऊपर हम यह चाहेंगे कि यू० पी० एम० सी० के द्वारा जो नियुक्तियां हों वे अंग्रेज़ी के माध्यम के साथ साथ हिन्दी के माध्यम से भी हों । लेकिन अभी पीछे जुलाई में २६ इस प्रकार के स्थान निकले थे जो सैंट्रल इनफार्मेशन सर्विस के थे । इस केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा था विज्ञापन में कि इस में तीन पर्चे होंगे, दो पर्चे तो विशुद्ध रूप में से केवल अंग्रेज़ी के होंगे और एक पर्चा इस प्रकार का होगा जिसमें भारत की तेरह भाषाओं में से किसी भाषा को माध्यम बना कर परीक्षा दी जा सकती है । थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लीजिये कि कुल तीन सौ नम्बर थे । अब दो सौ नम्बर तो विशुद्ध रूप से अंग्रेज़ी के हो गए और केवल सौ नम्बर, भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम के परीक्षापत्र के लिये रह गए । जब ऐसी स्थिति यू० पी० एस० सी० में है तो कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासन में हिन्दी को हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माता गति दे रहे हैं । अब जब कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में ये पंक्तियां लिखी हैं तो आप यह तो देखें कि आगे के लिये यह जो दुर्बलता है, वह रहे ।

हमारे यहां वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी ज्यादा चर्चायें होती हैं । और कुछ हो या न हो, इतना अवश्य होना चाहिए कि भारत सरकार को अब थोड़ा हिलने जुलने की प्रवृत्ति अवश्य चालू करनी चाहिये । हमारे विमान में पाकिस्तान की सीमा में जायं वे तो वहां गिराये जा सकते हैं, अमरीका के विमान रूस के अन्दर जाएं वे तो गिराये जा सकते हैं लेकिन हमारी सीमाओं में जो दूसरे देशों के विमान आते हैं, हम उनको सुरक्षित वापिस चले जाने देते हैं, इस भय से कि किसी दूसरे के विमान गिराने से लड़ाई न हो जाए । अमरीका के विमान रूस ने गिराये, लड़ाई नहीं हुई, हिन्दुस्तान का विमान पाकिस्तान ने गिराया लड़ाई नहीं छिड़ी, चीन के विमान भारतीय सीमा का उल्लघंन करें और लौट कर सुरक्षित वापिस चले जाएं और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार बराबर वक्तव्य दे कर कहती रहे कि इतनी बार आए थे और लौट कर चले गए, क्या यह भारत सरकार की दृढ़ नीति का परिचायक है ? अब समय आ गया है कि थोड़ा सा हम को इस विषय में दृढ़ता से पग उठाना चाहिये और भारत सरकार की इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति का परिचय देना चाहिये कि जिस से देश को कम से कम इस दिशा में सन्तोष हो कि आगे आने वाली किसी विपत्ति का सामना भारत सरकार दृढ़ता के साथ कर सकती है ।

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion of Thanks on the President's Address, moved by the hon. Member, Shri Bhakt Darshan.

In the whole Address, there is only one portion which is of great concern to us, that is the reference to the border dispute between India and China. The report submitted by the official teams of India and China have very significantly brought out a serious matter which concerns the legal and constitutional status of the Jammu and Kashmir State which is now not being recognised by Communist China. I

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feel very strongly about this and I am sure, in the Jammu and Kashmir State, all the citizens, and also in other parts of the country, people feel very strongly about this attitude of Communist China and the stand taken by Communist China regarding the legal and constitutional status of the Jammu and Kashmir State being an integral part of India.

I quite agree that we have to pursue a policy of negotiation and we have to solve this border dispute peacefully. But, at the same time, if the other party is going to be unreasonable all the time, I do not know how far we can go ahead with this policy of negotiation. My submission is, unless and until Communist China changes its stand taken on the status of the Jammu and Kashmir State and her policy of proposed talks with Pakistan to settle the boundary line of so called "Azad Kashmir" occupied area now with Pakistan, we should take a firm stand and tell Communist China that unless that stand is changed regarding the Jammu and Kashmir State, there are not going to be any more negotiations with Communist China on any other part of the border dispute. At this juncture, I am sure the whole country is agitated over this situation. This is a very serious situation. I am sure that as we people of the Jammu and Kashmir State feel very strongly about this, the people in other parts of the country also feel very strongly about this. I only hope that in view of this new situation, the Central Government would certainly take a more firm stand while pursuing a policy of negotiation with Communist China.

Communist China has created a very funny situation. I would just draw a parallel. Now, Communist China is trying to negotiate the boundary position existing between the so-called "Azad Kashmir" area and China with Pakistan. Likewise, if one fine morning, India also declares, that there are two Chinese Governments in this world, one is Communist China and the other is Formosa Government and if also we recognise that Government as the equivalent of Communist China and for our further negotiations regarding border dispute, we are going to talk with the Formosa Government. At that moment, I am sure Communist China would come out with hundred and one protests. Communist China would say that India has no right to do like this and India has got no legal or moral position to recognise the Formosa Government for border talks. Likewise, Communist China has taken the first step to create such a funny and complicated situation by recognising the constitutional right of Pakistan over the so-called Azad Kashmir area and is trying to negotiate the border with Pakistan.

I welcome the recent resolution of the Communist party of India regarding the India-China dispute, especially where they mention the legal and constitutional status of the Jammu and Kashimr State, and recognise it as they have been doing in the past and declare their intention and their attitude telling very frankly to Communist China that even the Communist Party of India do not in any way agree or lend support to Communist China as far as the Jammu and Kashmir State question is concerned. At the same time, I would ask my hon. Communist friends, that if now Communist China does not change its stand, what would be the further action taken by the Communist Party of India? This is a very good opportunity for the Communist Party of of India to prove that as far as economic policies are concerned, they go for a certain ideology, but when there is danger to the country's integrity, when there is danger to the country's frontiers, the Communist Party can also stand against another Communist country to defend the country.

After this, I would come to the internal situation in our country. I would only refer to one aspect of our administration and that is agriculture. Many other hon. Members have referred to the agricultural situation in our country. Some of them have again

emphasised the need of making fertilisers and seeds available at the right time to the farmers. I quite agree with them. But, there is another very important point. Unless agricultural research programmes are planned in a better way and the agricultural research workers are provided with better facilities and better emoluments, I really doubt very much that any good is going to come out of the scores of Agricultural Research Institutes which we have in our country.

I would like to point out a very serious situation which has arisen in the premier institute of India, that is, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. From time to time, our Prime Minister and other Ministers also have emphasised the fact that we need technically trained men in our country. Every year also, we send quite a good number of our young people for technical training in foreign countries. When these people come back to India, what happens they face is frustration.

I will limit my remarks only to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Two months back, we had an young man working in the Entomology Division there. I would like to draw the attention of the House that it is the same division of the I.A.R.I. in which Dr. Joseph who committed suicide was working. In that Division, this young man who was the only expert on "Fumigation of storage", was working He had done his Ph.D from an English University and he had done his postgraduate work in India. He had been serving in the I.A.R.I. Entomology Division for the last eight years. After coming back from England, he was getting only Rs. 300 per month. After three years of frustration, he decided to go out of India. He applied for a job in Canada. We all know that as far as Canada is concerned,, certainly Canada is a technically more developed country as compared with India in agriculture. The same young man gets a job on five times more emoluments in Canada.

I quite agree that as far as our country is concerned, we are not in a position to pay to our technicians and our research workers as much or the same emoluments which they can get in Canada or America or any other foreign countries. But at the same time if we do not pay much attention and do something for our technically trained people, they would always be getting frustrated. They would be applying for jobs outside India and would be leaving us and we would be losing the benefit of their services. I cannot understand this dual policy. On the one hand, we say that we are short of technicians, we give scholarships, we take loans from foreign governments and send our young people for training while on the other hand, when they come back to India we are not in a position to provide them with the right kind of jobs, to make them feel happy here so that they can give us the best out of their training.

On previous occasions also I had been emphasising this point. But now I feel that if the situation is left to deteriorate like this, one day a situation would come when we would be absolutely short of technicians, rather we will not be having research workers of that calibre in our country who could certainly contribute significant results in various aspects of science.

Recently, the Central Government have recognised certain research posts in certain research institutes and have named those posts and services as "scientific services". I am again pained to bring out before this House that again the agricultural research services have been ignored. Government has now created central service cadres in almost all the important administrative services but no central service cadre has been created as far as agricultural research services are concerned. When research posts in other research institutes can be recognised and named as scientific services, I cannot understand why the posts of research workers, working in the agricultural research institutes all over the country and doing work in the scientific field, cannot also be recognised as a scientific service when we recognise that

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agricultural research work is also a scientific work. Therefore, I would submit that agricultural research posts in the various research institutes in the country should also be recognised and brought under the scientific service created by the Central Government. Their grades, emoluments, allowances and other facilities should be equivalent to the other scientific services.

With these remarks I support the motion.

**Shri D. A. Katti** (Chikodi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during this debate many hon. Members have referred to the forces in this country which are anti-social and have stressed the need for national integration and for unity among the people of India. National integration indeed is very important. It was important in the past; it is important today and it will be important for all times. National integration is a subject of paramount importance today, specially in the face of Chinese aggression.

China has occupied our territory and has committed aggression. She is not willing to vacate this area of ours in spite of the fact that our case is strong and we have proved it. There were negotiations to settle this dispute, but they failed. Then the term of our officials placed our case before the Chinese and before the world. We have all appreciated the commendable work that has been done by our team. We have proved that the area occupied by the Chinese belongs to us. Many hon. Members here have expressed the view that this report will help us to win the sympathy of the world. But the important point is whether China has got any respect for world opinion and whether China is concerned with the legality or illegality, or morality or immorality of what she has done. There is no question of conscience before them. They are the aggressors. Therefore it will be futile to expect that the Chinese would one day surrender to their conscience, vacate the area, come to some amicable settlement and live like good neighbours. It is futile to believe that. In view of the experience gained so far and under the existing circumstances what our hon. Prime Minister proposes to do next has not been indicated. But somehow I feel that the way of settling this problem by way of peaceful negotiations is blocked and there is no meaning in having any kind of negotiations. That will merely amount to killing time. Whether that killing of time is in favour of those people or in our country's favour, I do not want to say anything about that. But as the situation exists today to solve this problem by way of negotiations will not be possible. It has not been possible. We should not resort to that. That is unthinkable now. Even the hon. Prime Minister has said that he is not thinking of having any such move in the near future.

Therefore there are two alternatives, either war or surrender. Surrender is unthinkable. Therefore the only alternative that remains is war. But war is not such a simple thing. It is disastrous. It is ruinous. We do not want war. Nobody in the country will think of war. Nobody will like war because we know what the grave consequences of war are. The hon. Prime Minister has tried his best to avoid war. Let him try again his negotiation method, though I do not think anything will come out of negotiations. Therefore war would become inevitable. If war is forced upon us, we must be prepared for it. Therefore national integration is very much important from that point of view. In case of a war because of our foreign policy we will be all alone though in the President's Address there is a big list of heads of States who have visited this country to express their goodwill and friendliness. In spite of all this India is a friendless country. Therefore we ought to concentrate all our energy on national integration. That is why national integration is most important.

There are anti-social forces in the country. Regionalism, communalism and linguism are there. Above all these the monstrous and more disastrous evil is caste. We have not been able to eradicate this monster of caste which is eating into the vitals of the country and which has caused us to be a slave in the past. But we are not opening our eyes even today.

Some hon. Members said that the Congress Party is responsible for disintegration. I may agree with them in some respects. This society of ours is divided into water-tight compartments. There is no homogeneity. There is no sense of oneness. There is no cementing force to unite and bind all people. The Congress Party is exploiting that division in order to have their own rule. In that respect I may agree with my friend. Therefore, the most important thing is to put down this caste system which is an evil, which is solely responsible for this unhappy picture in the country.

**15 hrs.**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thought that to embrace Buddhism was the only way or remedy to eradicate this caste system, and that is why he embraced Buddhism with the rest of his followers. Now their number is about two crores. This brings me to the question of the Buddhists.

These Buddhists were formerly Scheduled Castes and were having the same lot as the other Scheduled Castes. By change of religion there was no change overnight in their condition. That is why we approached the Prime Minister some time back requesting him to extend to them the same facilities as are extended to the Scheduled Castes. The Buddhists also constitute a weak section of the society, and there is a provision in the Constitution itself that the weaker section should be protected. Government must help such a weak section to come up to the level of the rest of the society. But this request was turned down by the Government, by the Prime Minister, on the ground that there was no provision in the Constitution to extend such facilities to the Buddhists.

I want to bring to the notice of the House that although the Prime Minister says there is no provision in the Constitution to extend such facilities to these Buddhists whereas the Government of Maharashtra, headed by Shri Chavan, has very recently declared the extension of such facilities to the Buddhists. I want to ask a question here of the Prime Minister, the Government and the responsible people here: How is it that the Constitution does not come in the way of Shri Chavan, and how is it that it comes in your way? Shri Chavan is really a challenge to the Prime Minister. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether he can follow the footprints of Shri Chavan and extend the same facilities and render more service to the cause. I do not think that Shri Chavan wants it, but he knows the impact of the Buddhist movement on the Indian society, he knows that the only way of eradicating the system is to embrace Buddhism all. That is why he is encouraging it, whereas here the Prime Minister does not want to encourage it, but on the contrary wants to discourage and suppress this movement. Of course, in spite of all these difficulties, it will continue, because we know that this is the only way to achieve national integration which we have been lacking in this country for centuries together.

Then I would like to refer to the question of corruption in society. We are having a democratic form of Government, we believe in democracy, we want democracy to be successful, but for the successful working of democracy there are certain pre-conditions. For example, there should be purity in administration, the glaring economic inequalities should be reduced to the minimum, there should be a healthy and powerful opposition, there should

[Shri D. A. Katti]

not be any social inequalities, and there should be respect for the minorities. Which of these conditions has the Government fulfilled, I want to know.

So far as purity in the administration is concerned, I think the administration has completely degenerated on account of corruption. Many Members here referred to it. Corruption is the reason why our Plans have failed miserably. It is the cause whereby the people are denied justice. Corruption is the cause of lack of efficiency in administration. It is such a great evil, but unfortunately the Government takes it too lightly, and has not adopted any drastic remedies to check it. This is surprising. I suggest that it is most dangerous and will affect the functioning of democracy adversely. Already it is affecting. So, I suggest that the law that provides for the punishment of the corrupt officers should be amended and a provision for severe punishment should be made in the law.

Coming to economic disparities, if we take into consideration the two Plans, we find that more stress was laid on production and the question of the equitable distribution of wealth was not touched at all. They say the Plans have been successful, there is increase in the national income, in the *per capita* income, increase in industrial production, agricultural production and all that. And very attractive figures are given. But as some of the Members have observed, on account of these Plans it is only the rich who are getting richer, while the poor are getting poorer. It is because the benefits of the Plans have not reached the poor people who contribute the major portion to finance the Plans. They are sharing the sacrifices, but they are not the sharers in the benefits. That is why, I suggest that while finalising the Third Plan, this aspect should be taken into consideration. Otherwise, it will lead to very dangerous consequences, and because of these glaring inequalities, social and economic, we may some day lose democracy. Planning is, after all, for the people, but it has not improved their lot. The common man is leading such a miserable life that we cannot imagine. He has got no clothes, no food; he cannot educate his children, cannot get medicines when he is sick. This is the condition.

Lastly, as regards the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, it has become clear, after the experience of negotiations, committees etc., that the two Governments will never come together and that the question will never be solved, left to them. Therefore, I suggest that the Government of India should take up this matter, come to a decision and impose it on both the Governments. Then only will this question be solved.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am very grateful that you are giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. I had come here really to listen.

I am very glad there is at least one Cabinet Minister. I was hoping that he would be late in returning, because I was going to congratulate the Deputy Ministers,—well, there is only one now—and the Parliamentary Secretary.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are two.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Yes, there is the fair one, I want to be fair to her. Two Deputy Ministers and one Parliamentary Secretary. There was another fair one, who has just retreated. I am very glad that this is a sign of the times, how the younger people are going to hold the fort, and the elder people take the back benches.

I was not here when the President gave his message to us. I was elsewhere on a duty of this House, but

having read the speech and also having listened to all that has been said so far, I have only one thing to say, and it is that it looks as though our foreign affairs are the most important thing that mattered to most of the speakers. I submit that our domestic affairs are just as important. I would not like to say very much except repeat what I said in the United States of America when I was last there, when I shocked people, when I said I felt it would not be Russia that would swallow China and the rest of the world, but it would be China that would swallow Russia and perhaps the rest of the world. That seems to be more or less the vulgar picture at the present moment, as far as we are concerned.

I would make a humble suggestion, and it is only this that our whole defence leadership has to be given a radical change. My young friends there, the Deputy Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary should be at the helm of affairs of the Ministry of Defence, and the Minister of Defence to Peking. But I am firmly let him be at Peking. I am not the Leader of this House, and I cannot transfer the present Minister of Defence to Peking. But I am firmly of the view that our defence position, the security of the realm of India is not safe in the hands of the present Minister of defence.

**An Hon. Member:** No, no.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I do not want to dilate on this. I shall have, I hope, thanks to the Chair, plenty of opportunity to substantiate what I mean when the budget debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Defence comes up. I have no desire to be personal. It is not a personal question. In the matter of foreign affairs, we are all united; we must be united; otherwise, we are nowhere. It does us no good to rail at the communists or anybody else. Foreign policy must be one and one only, regardless of the party labels that we bear.

I am beginning to doubt the wisdom of co-existence. I am not thinking of peaceful co-existence externally. I am somewhat sacred by some of the speeches I hear on and off in this House. When you shout from the house-tops and preach to the rest of the world about peaceful coexistence, what proof is there in this House itself? Are we witnesses of peaceful coexistence? I have been listening to a speech of the hon. Member from Gurgaon. Do we believe in a welfare, secular State? If we do, then all that he has said is beside the point. It is anti-national.

My name has been dragged in over this Jharkhand State demand. People who talk of the Jharkhand demand as having been inspired by foreign Christian missionaries are abysmally ignorant. I invite them to come round and see how many Christians there are in the Jharkhand area. There is Pakistan. Why is Pakistan there? It is there because of this type of ignorant fanaticism. The sooner we stop that, the better it is for this country. Otherwise, in the name of linguism, you are going to lose the south. I give this warning as the first prescriptive citizen of India. People who call themselves Hindus are newcomers. I and my people have been here from the very beginning. We are Adi-Hindus, if the word Hindu has to be accepted. Hindu is the wrong word. Hindi should be the right word. We are Adi-Indians.

"हिन्दी हैं हम वतन हैं हिन्दुस्तान हमारा"

The word Hindu has a religious bearing. If they are Hindus, supposing this wrong terminology has to be accepted, I am Adi-Hindu. Let every other Member remember this. They talk of 'My country, my country'. I have been here from the beginning. You are newcomers. You talk of 'Quit India'; the whole lot of you have to quit. It is about time that we had a correct perspective. We have already had Partition, through our own folly, the folly of

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

the leaders who now hold the Treasury Benches there. They had not the sanction of the country to accept Partition; they did accept it. I do hope that one day somehow or other, we will again be *Akhand*. But that does not seem to be the picture at the present moment.

The type of language that is heard from some of the hon. Members in this House from that side as well as this side . . .

**An Hon. Member:** Not from that side.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** There is Pakistan. But who made Pakistan? You and I made it. Muslims did not make Pakistan. It was our intolerance; it was our lack of accommodation, it was because we did not understand the fundamental meaning of democracy? What is democracy? We talk of *ganatantra* and the like. Democracy is where the voice of the minority of even one shall be heard. Do we hear it here? Are we willing to hear it? Do we really accommodate the other side? Do we? Let us search our hearts and then criticise others?

About Jharkhand, I want to say this. I hope my Hindu friends will read their *shastras*. They will find the word 'Jharkhand' mentioned there again and again. Let them understand what the geography of Jharkhand is. It is not the Jharkhand that perhaps I in my ignorance have been claiming. It is something much greater. It includes, Sir, your area also. There are these Jharkhand *badshahs*, petty little rulers from Orissa; they are also called Jharkhand *badshahs*. Jharkhand is not merely the Chota-Nagpur Division and the Santhal Parganas in the Chota-Nagpur Plateau, but it goes right from Chattisgarh to the East Coast.

**An Hon. Member:** It is not contiguous.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** It is all contiguous. I am sorry people do not know their topography. It is contiguous.

What is required in this country, and which the President has forgotten to mention is stable administration. What is happening in Orissa? What is about to happen in U.P.? What is about to happen to our friends in the Treasury Benches, if, as I say, my hon. friend sitting to my right comes to power? Things seem to be unstable.

**An Hon. Member:** Bihar also.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** If we want to be strong, we have to be stable. How shall we be stable? Not by breaking up into bits and pieces. If by having smaller units, there is greater unity, well and good, but when it comes to facing a country like China, that means business, what should we do? Make no mistake about it. They mean business. That has been their tradition. That has been their whole history. They are encircling us all around. What are we to do?

Non-violence is not going to help you. Believe me, it is not going to help you, because that is exactly what the other fellow wants. You have got to be strong. You have got to show a united front. Then alone, and then alone can you face it; then alone will you have any respect from it. What we need today is the creation of States like Jharkhand right from Chattisgarh up to the East Coast, so that there will be no Orissa, and there will be no South Bihar. The whole of the Raniganj coal belt, the whole lot will be one beautiful industrial State, and then the hon. Minister of Finance will have no difficulty in dealing with it because Jharkhand State will be under the Centre. We do not want these little tin-gods; there are as many as eighteen States, eighteen Governors, eighteen Cabinets and eighteen High Courts. Let us have fewer. We feel that it is not a question of whether it shall be Orlya,

or Bengali or, as in my case, Mundari, or something else.

This linguism has been the curse of this country. It is going to ruin this country. It is going to weaken us and make us lose our freedom. My Hindu Mahasabha and Jan Sangh friends do not remember that. What is Hindi? I ask you.

**Shri P. S. Daulta:** They are enemies of Hindi. Do not talk of them.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I think I can talk better Hindi than most of them. I take pride in knowing about twelve Indian languages. I want to ask my hon. friends how many other languages than Hindi they can speak. Here I am a prescriptive citizen. I want to ask everyone of them how many of them know my language. Why is it that my language, the language of the first citizen of this country is not there in the list in the Constitution? Why should it not be there? I ask them, why not. There is Kashmiri, there is Assamese, there is Oriya. My people are more numerous than all these. Yet, it is not there. And these are the very friends who go about the country side saying that this language must be killed. They want to destroy history. They do not want to face facts, as to what India was before they came into this country. I want that here, there should be scope for everyone, for everything. That has been our tradition. Invaders, visitors, whatever you like to call them....

**An Hon. Member:** Persecutors also.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:**.....have come and gone. But the whole tradition of India has been that we have tried to take in everyone, and no one has been able to swallow us. But now, they fear. They talk of Christian schools, Christian missionaries, Rs. 43 crores coming. Why? They are not sure of themselves. If they were sure of themselves. I invite them; you come along, we can stand our ground, and we can face every thing; but that is not the position.

I would not like to say much more because you have been very generous in accommodating me. All that I say is this. If we are to survive, we must remember one thing. We are an extraordinary country. We are an amalgam of so many races, so many religions and so many languages. If we are going to go by what someone else called the same brute majority—that is to say, if I am more numerous than you, then you have to give in; there is no question of democracy or anything, 'democracy' means brute majority; if I have more votes, out you go—if that is the case, I say our country will have a very sad future. But I think if we search our hearts and be true to ourselves, true to our genius, true to our history and true to our tradition, we can rise above this temporary fanaticism that seems to have overtaken this country. This, I believe, is a temporary fanaticism. If we follow the traditions of this country, one of accommodation, one of willingness to learn from the rest of the world and willing to teach the world but not to be preachers and say 'This is right', 'Prohibition is right', 'Vegetarianism is right'—this is what is happening in Rajasthan—, if we follow our tradition, we shall survive.

Recently during the tour of the Commission for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes, it has been found that the concept of social welfare work amongst the Bhils and so forth in Rajasthan seems to be to make them vegetarians. That is the evidence that was adduced before the Commission. I ask you, 'You are a patriot if you support Hindi', 'You are a patriot if you do not countenance the minority claim'.'

Sir, dissatisfied as I am personally with the President's message to us, by and large I do support it because under the circumstances with an outlook such as we, a great many of us, have shown, I do not think the President could have done anything better.

[Shri Mahanty]

cover and, as the House knows, yellow is the colour of jaundice. I would be really uncharitable if I underline that fact. That is not my intention. It is so, I feel, because the President being a mere constitutional figure-head, cannot import his own vigour and dynamics into the activities of a government which today feel unfortunately helpless and impotent against the happenings that have been taking place nationally and internationally. Be that as it may, I only feel sorry that the President's Address does not analyse, does not pinpoint, does not emphasise nor does it prescribe any remedies or throw any new directions. If we look at the Address, we find that the main emphasis has been given on international affairs. It has been the fashion in this Parliament to devote more time and attention to what is happening in Timbunctoo than to what is happening under our very nose. That perversion of values has also pervaded into the President's Address and we find that more attention has been devoted to what has been happening elsewhere. Maybe rightly so, but my only regret even there is, there are more omissions than facts.

Let us take Congo. This Address was delivered to the Parliament on the 14th February. As the House knows, the murder of Mr. Lumumba and his associates had already shaken the world's conscience and though varying dates are being given, the official date being given is 12th February. There are also reports that Mr. Lumumba and his associates had been murdered as early as January. Be that as it may, there is not even a brief mention about that international crime in this document which has been delivered to this House.

I do not see the hon. Prime Minister here, but I would beg of him to tell this House whether this omission, this studied silence on Mr. Lumumba's murder is an accident or a design. If it is said that the Government of India was not in the know of Mr. Lumumba's murder, that would be a sad commentary on our External Affairs Ministry indeed. I say this because I feel India has a particular reason to feel more distressed about this entire episode, not because Mr. Lumumba was a great patriot, not because Mr. Lumumba symbolised all the aspirations and urges of the dark continent, which had suffered so much under European colonialism, but because India is very effectively associated with the UN Command in Congo. We should like to be told what were the correct interpretations of the UN Command in Congo and what steps the Government of India did take to see that the UN Command in Congo functioned effectively. I feel had the UN Command functioned effectively, the life of Mr. Lumumba could have been saved and to that extent I feel the UN Command in Congo has abetted all that has happened in that unfortunate country. It is time enough that the Secretary General really gets out of that organisation in grace, what he has to do under duress. Never did I feel at one with the Russian demand *vis-a-vis* the UNO as I feel today.

The House must know that the UN has been criticised in the past for many of its omissions and commissions. For its failure in the Suez crisis days, the UN came in for criticism. There was the failure of the UN in Hungary. But never before the UN's failure struck that chord of disgust all the world over as it has done in this particular case. When the ears of your political opponents are chopped away, when you are murdered inch by inch, when you are asked to kneel down by your colleagues and comrades and you are shot down, ineed it is a relapse to barbarity, and my only regret is that the UN Command in Congo could not save the situation. I would request the Prime Minister to tell us why the President's Address is silent over Mr. Lumumba's murder. I feel this silence is not accidental; it is designed, because whatever we might be talking outside, we

हिन्दुस्तानी कहलाती है। और जो लिखी जाए देवनागरी लिपि में। हिन्दुस्तानी कौन सी है? यह वही है जो दिल्ली और लखनऊ के इस हिस्से में हर आदमी, गली में चलने वाला आदमी समझ सकता है। हिन्दी बोलने वाले जब ऐसी भाषा बोलते हैं जिसको हम न समझ सकें, जो दिल्ली के बाशिन्दे न समझ सकें, जिनकी हिन्दुस्तानी जबान है, वे न समझ सकें, वह जबान कुछ और तो हो सकती है, हिन्दी नहीं हो सकती है।

रहा सवाल तरक्की का, मेरे दोस्त ने ताना मुझे दिया कि जो उर्दू बोलता है या उर्दू जानता है, वह पाकिस्तान चला जाये। कोई हर्ज नहीं इसमें। मैं अभी पाकिस्तान होकर आया हूं। पाकिस्तान मेरे मुल्क से जुड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन जो लोग वह भाषा बोलते हैं जो कि सात हजार बरस पहले मुर्दा लोग बोलते थे तो क्या वे मर कर सात हजार बरस पीछे जाने के लिए तैयार हैं?

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय संविधान में हिन्दी को राज भाषा माना गया है या हिन्दुस्तानी को माना गया है? इसके अतिरिक्त जो केन्द्र की ओर से एक शब्दावली तैयार की जा रही है, वह किस भाषा की शब्दावली है? यह कहना कि वह भाषा जो दिल्ली के आस-पास के लोग समझते हैं, वही राज भाषा है, ठीक नहीं है। दक्षिण के लोग हैं वे कहते हैं यह भाषा उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है।

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no point of order in this.

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता**। यह जो समय इन्होंने लिया है, इतना समय मुझे और दिया जाए, चेयरमैन साहब।

**Ch. Ranbir Singh** (Rohtak): It is a point of information.

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : एक्सट्रीम मैजोरिटी के नुक्तेनिगाह को, कम्युनल नुक्ते-निगाह को पेश करने वाले मैम्बर साहब इस हाउस में नहीं थे, जिस वक्त हिन्दी को नैशनल जबान करार दिया गया था। आज हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की जबान हो सकती है और है। हिन्दी के वे हिमायती जिन में फिरकापरस्ती की कुछ चाशनी है, मजहब की कुछ चाशनी हैं, अगर वे कहेंगे कि हिन्दी पढ़ो तो मुसलमान कहेंगे, नहीं पढ़ेंगे। क्योंकि इसे चोटी की गांठ वाला कहता है, इसलिये यह एक खतरनाक चीज है, हम इसको नहीं पढ़ेंगे। घनघोर किस्म के हिन्दू फिरकापरस्त आज हिन्दी के रास्ते में जबर्दस्त रुकावट बन रहे हैं और स वजह से वह तरक्की नहीं कर पा रही हैं। जो लोग इसको मजहब के साथ जोड़ते हैं, मैजोरेटी के मजहब के साथ बांधते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी को कभी राज भाषा नहीं बनने देंगे। इसे गुरुकुलों में, मंदिरों में रखेंगे, पढ़ेंगे और दंड पेलेंगे। यह कभी जनता की भाषा नहीं बन सकती है। गवर्नमेंट का कोई कसूर नहीं है। मैं केरल में गया था उस वक्त जबकि पंजाब में हिन्दी आन्दोलन चल रहा था जिसका ताल्लुक मेरे दोस्त के साथ था। वहां के लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि हिन्दी तो हिन्दुस्तान की जबान है लेकिन अब तो यह आर्य समाज की, दयानन्द की ही जबान बन कर रह गई है। यह बात मुझे क्रिश्चियन लोगों ने केरल में कही थी। इसका जवाब मेरे पास कोई न था और न आपके पास है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : यह तिलक की भाषा थी, गांधी की भाषा थी

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : मैं हिन्दू फिरकापरस्तों को, नुमाइंदगी करने वाले बुजुर्गों और दोस्तों से कहूंगा कि वे हिन्दी के हाल पर रहम करें। वह एक मुशतरिका जबान बन सकती है, अगर वे इसकी हिमायत करना छोड़ दें।

[श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता]

अब मैं काश्मीर के बारे में चन्द अलफाज कहना चाहता हूं । एड्रस में मुझे काश्मीर का कोई जिक्र नहीं दिखाई दिया है । काश्मीर में दो चीजें हैं । एक तो उसका वह हिस्सा है जो गुलाम है, जिस पर पाक्सितान का कब्जा है और दूसरा वह हिस्सा जो बाहर है । मैं समझता हूं अगर चाइना समझता है या कुछ और लोगों के दिलों में इसके लिये टैम्पटेशन आती है तो उसके लिये हम जिम्मेदार हैं । जो काश्मीर बाहर है वह हिन्दुस्तान का वैसा ही हिस्सा है जैसे पंजाब है या राजस्थान हैं या दूसरे हिस्से हैं । हम खुद उसको अलग रखे हुए हैं जिससे दूसरे लोगों में उसके लिये टैम्पटेशन आती है । जब ऐसा होता है तो कुछ लोग नाराज होते हैं और कहते हैं कि चीन क्यों बात करता है । इस स्थिति को हमें बदलना होगा । दूसरा हिस्सा वह है जो गलाम है, जोकि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है । अभी तक उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है । उसके बारे में चाहे कुछ हो या न हो लेकिन हर साल प्रेजीडेंट साहब के एड्रेस में उसका जिक्र जरूर होना चाहिये ताकि पाकिस्तान यह न समझ बैठे कि यह तो एक फोरगोन कनक्ल्यूशन है ।

अब मैं चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के सवाल पर आता हूं · · ·

**श्री बजराज सिंह** : आप इधर क्यों देख रहे हैं ?

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : मुझे इनकी जरूरत है ।

कुछ लोग हैं जो कहते हैं चढ़ाई कर दो, लड़ाई कर दो । वे बेचारे न चढ़ाई को जानते हैं और न ही लड़ाई को जानते हैं । उसका क्या मतलब है इसको नहीं समझते हैं । मैं एक सिपाही का बेटा हूं । सिपाही की सातवीं नस्ल में हूं । सिपाही का बेटा फौज में जाता है और मुझे मालूम है कि लड़ाई क्या होती है । यह लोग लड़ाई की बात करते हैं, आम तौर से वह हैं जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग क्लासेज से आते हैं और लड़ाई में खूब कमाना चाहते हैं ।

चाइना के बारे में कई हल हैं । मेरे पास बड़ा आसान हल है । मैं कोई तानेजनी की बात नहीं कहता, बड़ी संजीदगी से कहता हूं । चाइना इस वक्त हाथ में है हिन्दुस्तान की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के । मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है अपने साबिक साथियों की ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य**: पुराने साथियों की।

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : अब भी वे मेरे दोस्त हैं, मुल्क के बाशिन्दे हम हैं, मुल्क के बाशिदे वह हैं, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि तमाम इंडियन आर्मी के पास सोल्यूशन नहीं है बार्डर का, मेनन के पास नहीं है । अगर वह है तो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के पास है, और अगर इस वक्त कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने नेशन से गद्दारी की तो मुल्क मिटा देगा कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नाम व निशान को । इस लिये मैं तानेजनी से नहीं कहता, संजीदगी से कहता हूं कि दो तरह से चाइना का ऐटिट्यड ठीक हो सकता है । नं० १ है आईसोलेशन वर्ड ओपीनियन में । चायना इस वक्त आप की यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर नहीं है, वह एक और यू०एन०ओ० का मेम्बर है, और वह कौन सी यू० एन०ओ० वह कम्यूनिस्ट मुल्कों की अपनी बिरादरी है । अगर यह कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी कह दे कि चायना ने ऐग्रेशन किया है, अगर नोटिस दे यह कम्युनिस्ट बिरादरी, जो कि उन की यू० एन० ओ० है, कि चाइना ऐग्रेशन को वैकेट करे वर्ना कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी इंटरनेशनल कम्युनिज्म से उस का बायकाट करती है, तो चाइना में खलबली मच जायेगी । अब एलेक्शन सामने आ रहा है, इस लिये इस किस्म का रेजोल्यूशन हुआ है कि हमारा केस मजबूत है । लेकिन चाइना ने भी काफी मैटीरियल इकट्ठा कर लिया है । मैं मुबारकबाद देता आज अपने साथी डांगे साहब को और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त मुबारक-

बादी देश की अवाम को है, जिस ने थपेड़े मार मार कर इस पार्टी से कहला लिया, एलेक्शन के मौके पर कि हां, हां, केस तो मजबूत है ।

दूसरी चीज जिस में इस वक्त कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी मुल्क की सेवा कर सकती है वह है नेशनल यूनिटी । इस नैशनल यूनिटी का जिक्र होता रहा, उस पर तो मैं बाद में आऊंगा । मैं याद दिलाता हूं हाउस को और अपने दोस्तों की संजीदा पार्टी को जैसी कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी है । एक वक्त चीन की सरजमीन पर बाहर के लोगों ने कब्जा किया तो चीन के प्रेजेन्ट लीडर, चीन के कम्युनिस्ट लीडर माऊ त्से तुंग हाथ जोड़ कर च्यांग के पास पहुंचे और कहा कि इस वक्त आप की लीडरी की जरूरत है । आप नेशनल लीडर हैं, चीन के मुल्क पर किसी और का कब्जा है, इस को वैकेट कराने के लिये सारे मुल्क की रहनुमाई कीजिये । च्यांग ने इस को कबूल किया और उन को दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे से निकाला । आज मैं डांगे से पूछता हूं, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी से पूछता हूं कि जब सरजमीन हिन्दुस्तान पर दूसरों ने कब्जा किया है तो क्या उन का फर्ज नहीं था कि वह हाथ जोड़ कर नेहरू के पास आते और कहते कि ऐ नेशनल लीडर, तुम्हारी रहनुमाई हम कबूल करते हैं, हम एलान करते हैं कि हम चाइना के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे । आज नेशनल लीडर नेहरू के सिवा और कौन है ? मैं कम्यूनिस्ट बैंचों पर बैठा करता था, एक बार मेरी बीवी और मेरे बच्चे पार्लियामेंट का सेशन देखने आये । उस दिन नेहरू नहीं आये थे । सेशन देखने के बाद बीवी कहती है कि आज तो नेहरू आये ही नहीं । मैंने कहा : डांगे तो आया था । मेरी बीवी पूछने लगी कि वह कौन है । इस आदमी के १७ साल पार्टी में रहने के बाद इसकी बीवी उसे लीडर ऐकनालेज नहीं करती । एक ऐसी क्राइसिस के मौके पर जिद कर बैठना कि हैं, हैं, हम लीडर हैं हिन्दुस्तान के, यह कहां तक ठीक है ? आज हिन्दुस्तान का एक ही नेशनल लीडर है चाइना का दिमाग दुरुस्त करने के लिये । एक दम कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को एलान कर देना चाहिये कि साहब, हम नेहरू की रहनुमाई कबूल करते हैं, जिस तरह से चाइना में च्यांग जैसे लीडर की रहनुमाई कबूल की गई । यही है चाइना की प्राब्लेम की कुंजी जो हमारे साथी कम्युनिस्टों के पास है । यह उन का काम है कि वह फैसला करें कि उन को इस नाजुक मौके पर हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम की खिदमत करना है या नहीं, वर्ना हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम उन्हें माफ नहीं करेगी ।

अगला सवाल है नैशनल यूनिटी का ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : हमें छोड़ दीजिये, हम आप के साथ हैं ।

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : आप तो हमारे साथी हैं । तो अगला सवाल है नेशनल यूनिटी का । मुझे माफ किया जायेगा, मैं जरा साफ बयानी से काम लेना चाहता हूं । हिन्दुस्तान में यह कहना ....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : टिकट भी तो लेना है ।

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : टिकट तो मिला था जब उन को पीट कर आया था ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : पीट कर आये थे ?

**श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता** : हां पीट कर आया था, ४८,००० वोटों से मेरे दोस्त । उस वक्त मुझे आपकी पार्टी की मदद भी नहीं थी और उन की मुखालिफत थी, तब मैं पार्लियामेंट में आया था अपनी ताकत से, अब की क्या कहूं ?

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी के बारे में । हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी जबलपुर में एक रेप की वजह से खराब हुई,

[श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता]

यह बात नहीं है । रेप तो मुसलमान मुसलमान की लड़की से कर सकता है, एक चमार चमार की लड़की से रेप कर सकता है, इसलिये यह बात नहीं है कि रेप ने ऐसा किया । सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में फिर्कापरस्ती रिस्पेक्टेबिलिटी पा चुकी है । हिन्दुस्तान में फिर्कापरस्ती होना अब बेशर्मी नहीं रही, अब वह ऐकनालेज हो चुकी है और हम ने उस को बहुत इज्जत दी । जब मि० जिन्नाह यहां बुलन्द हुये, तो पहले यहां लोग शर्मिंदा होते थे पब्लिकली कहते हुए कि मैं हिन्दू हूं और मैं मुसलमान हूं । लेकिन जिन्ना ने उस को फरोग दिया और हमने उस को एकनालेज किया । हम पार्टिशन से पहले उस के साथ वजीर बने, उस की पार्टी के साथ बैठे, नेशनलिस्ट मुसलमानों के साथ गद्दारी की । उस दिन से ले कर आज तक फिर्कापरस्ती को रिस्पेक्टेबिलिटी हासिल है । जब तक वह मौजूद है, जब तक ऐसी पार्टियां मौजूद हैं, ऐसे आनरेबल मेम्बर्स एलेक्ट हो कर आते हैं जो नहीं समझते हैं कि ईसाई भी हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिंदे हैं, ईसाइयों को भी हक है अपने धर्म का प्रचार करने का तब तक हालत सुधर नहीं सकती । मैं कहता हूं कि आप अपना प्रचार कीजिये वह अपना प्रचार करेंगे क्योंकि यह सब का मुल्क है । तो मेरी अर्ज है कि जब तक फिर्कापरस्ती एक सोशल जुर्म के तौर पर नहीं समझ लिया जाता उस वक्त तक कोई इन्सदादा इस की नहीं हो सकती । यह पार्टियां आज खुल्लमखुल्ला हिन्दू, मुसलमानों, सिखों और ईसाइयों को एक दूसरे का डर दिखा कर पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में आते हैं । इन को कोई ऐकनालेजमेंट नहीं मिलना चाहिये एलेक्शन कमिशन से । और जो अखबारात और लीडर इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बातें करते हैं उन को किसी लीडर को इंटरव्यू नहीं देनी चाहिये । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े आदमी हैं और उन्हें सब से मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन अगर कोई पार्टी यह कहे कि हम एक पार्टी हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर दूसरी पार्टी हैं और पंजाब के मामले का फैसला करना है, वह गवर्नमेंट के बराबर है, और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उस से मिलते हैं, तो वे मुल्क की सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे फिर्कापरस्ती को फूंक दे रहे हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की पार्टी के लिये मैं ने ऐप्लाई किया है, वह पता नहीं कब मुझे अपना मेम्बर बनायेंगे, यह उन की मर्जी है, लेकिन अगर वह संजीदगी से इस बारे में यह तवक्को रखते हैं कि केरल में मुसलिम लीग से कोशिश कर के, पंजाब में अकालियों से समझौता कर के फिर्कापरस्ती हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो सकती है, तो या तो उन की समझ की गलती है या वह ईमान्दार नहीं हैं । फिर्कापरस्ती को पार्टी से बिल्कुल बायकाट किये बगैर वह हर्गिज नहीं हटेगी । पंजाब में कोई गढ़बड़ नहीं होगी, वह एक सेहतमन्द प्रदेश है । आरेबल मेम्बर जो यू० पी० के बाशिंदे हैं गलती से पंजाब से एलेक्ट हो गये, वे पंजाब को नहीं जानते हैं, (*interruptions*) पंजाब एक तन्दुरुस्त प्रदेश है । हमारा बार्डर भी तब्दील हुआ, मैं खुद उस डेलिगेशन में था, मैं ने लाहौर में जा कर जश्न मनाया । अभी बंगाल की टेरीटरी का सवाल उठा, तो लोग बेरुबाड़ी बैरूबाड़ी कहने लगे । पंजाब में पैदावार हम खुद करते हैं, पंजाब के जो हुक्मरां हैं, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, प्रताप सिंह कैरों, उन के मुकाबले का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कोई और नहीं । आज जो फिर्कापरस्त कहते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये, मैं उस को १०० परसेन्ट सर्टिफिकेट देता हूं, आज जब अकाली और हिन्दी माता वाले चीखते हैं, इस से ज्यादा सर्टिफिकेट और कोई नहीं हो सकता ।

एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि यहां पर लोग बैठे हैं जो हरियाना प्रान्त की बात करते हैं, पंजाबी सूबे की बात करते हैं । मैं अर्ज करता

हूं कि मैं उन में से हूं जो यह समझते हैं कि शुरू में गलती हुई, उस वक्त यह पंजाबी सूबा और हरियाना प्रान्त बन जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन मैं उन में से भी हूं जो अब यह समझते हैं कि महा गलती होगी अगर अब यह गवर्नमेंट पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबा और हरियाना प्रान्त को मान ले, क्योंकि इस सूरत, पांच साल के अर्से में फिर्कापरस्तों ने इस सवाल को मजहबों के साथ जोड़ दिया है, अब यह कल्चरल डिमान्ड नहीं रह गई । यह फिरकापरस्ती की डिमान्ड है । आज हरियाना प्रान्त की मांग का मतलब है आर्य-समाजियों की डिमान्ड । आज पंजाबी सूबे की मांग का मतलब है अकालियों की डिमान्ड, और पंजाब की जनता इसको कबूल नहीं करेगी । अगर यह गवर्नमेंट, जो आदी है फिरकापरस्तों से सुलह करने की इलेक्शन के ऊपर, अगर इन्होंने एक बार फिर ऐसा किया कि एलेक्शन की खातिर अकालियों या आर्य समाजियों से बात करके पंजाब का बटवारा कर दिया तो पंजाब की जनता इसे बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी ।

इतना कह कर जनाब चैयरमैन साहब मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं ।

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, I propose to deal with two principal points: the recent happenings in my home town of Jabalpur and the discussion which has now assumed the form of a public debate on the powers of the President under our Constitution. What has happened in Jabalpur is not an isolated incident. It is the portent of an evil tendency which has spread in the country. There is no room in respect of this either for evasion, hypocrisy or for temporising. Some of my friends, when I told them that I was going to speak on this, said: what may Pakistan think of what you are likely to say? I am not concerned with what Pakistan may think or its President may say. What happened in Jabalpur, what happened in Assam before that and what happened to the Gujaratis in Bombay before that—all pose the same challenge to every right thinking person in this country because they represent the same basic evil tendency. If the minorities, whether they are Muslims, Bengalis, Gujaratis or Harijans are to walk constantly in the shadow of loot, of arson, of death and of, what is worse, dishonour for their women folk, then all our loud proclamations in the Constitution must remain nothing but mocking inanities. It is an evil thesis that because a member, a criminal or a goonda, from some minority community should commit a crime, then it should immediately expose the members of that minority to organised campaigns of loot, arson and death. Every community must have its quota of criminals and of goondas and if this thesis is to gain currency, no minority will be able to live with self-respect and with any prospect of decency in India. This is not a Hindu Muslim question; it is a much deeper question and it is more critically significant for the whole country. It represents an attitude of mind-describe it as you like; intolerant or even primitive. attitude of mind on the part of a dominant group. Some cynic friends of mine suggest that this intolerance is endemic in the caste structure of our society. As long as people pay homage to caste, so long will you have this intolerant and primitive attitude of mind and so long will you have this intolerance of minority groups in this country.

There are two specially disquieting features that have emerged. One is the role of the police. It was reported from Assam that there also the police, if they did not join in, stood by, while the lawless elements did what they wanted. I was not in Jabalpur unfortunately when these unhappy incidents occurred but I have received reports from friends of mine. They tell me that the police there too look on, that the police, were suspected in some cases of joining in the looting. I do not wish to indict the whole police forces. Inevitably there must have been fine and gallant

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officers, fine and gallant men. What I am concerned with is the general tone or the lack of tone in the police administration in most of the States today. If anyone cares to read objectively the reports I have got here —from *Hitavada, Statesman* and others they underline one thing very clearly that this loot and this arson was carefully and deliberately planned. Of one thing we can be absolutely certain and that is that this deliberate planning carried through could not have taken place without the connivance of the police forces. A great deal of blame is laid at the door of the goondas but from what I hear of what happened in Jabalpur, goondaism, however much on the rampager, could not have perpetrated the organised havoc that took place in Jabalpur without the connivance of the police. I am also told that only when the military were called in a semblance of law and order was established.

This poses a supreme question for the Central Administration. When the hon. Speaker is in the Chair, he usually disallows questions or adjournment motions on the ground that they are questions of law and order and the concern of the particular State. The supreme issue which is posed for the consideration of the Central Government is this. In an emergency, above all an emergency that affects the minorities, can the police force be relied upon anywhere in India to act with a semblance of efficiency and a semblance of impartiality? And I pose that question without qualification.

I want to pose the other question. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister is here what is the Central Government doing in this matter? I fought a lone battle when the provisions in respect of the linguistic minorities were on the legislative anvil and it was with a great deal of difficulty, of which I only am aware, was I able to get in at long last the provision with regard to the linguistic minorities commissioner. I said then and I say it now that the ultimate and in fact the first responsibility of the Centre is in respect of the minorities in this country, whether they are linguistic or religious. What has the Central Government done to strengthen the police administrations in the different states? We are aware at the States Reorganisation Commission recommended that as a counterblast to the increasingly fissiparous tendencies released by the linguistic reorganisation, the Central Services should be strengthened. I want to know whether any real steps have been taken to strengthen the Indian Police Service. I am told that the Indian Police Service has virtually ceased to exist. I am told that the State Governments, in their lust after parochialism and they are so parochial today, have insisted on all their parochial people being promoted into the key jobs in the Indian Police Service. That is not an All India Cadre as envisaged by the States Reorganisation Commission. I want to see really All India Cadres, people directly recruited, people specially trained, people whose training ensures that they are free from all inhibitions and all the parochialism in which the provincial services are today steeped. The other day, I was talking to some Indian police recruits and they are most unhappy. They say: we do not look forward to serve in the Indian Police because we see before us what is happening to our colleagues who have just been posted. People who belong to the All India Services are from the beginning *persona non grata* with the little men who control most of our State Ministries today. But unless we strengthen our Central Services and unless we strengthen the Indian Police, our police administration will continue to be the borken reed that it is in most of the States.

I also want to know this. What has happend to this convention that ensured that at least our Central Services were really impartial and that they were above all the parochialisms which today infest our State administrations? Usually, a person was

never sent back to his home State. Today I am told that that salutary convention is honoured more in the breach than in observance. Usually, today, a man is sent back to his home State.

Another even more disquieting feature to my mind is the report that I have received of the criminal role played by local politicians. I am told I do not wish to name it—that a well-known, rabidly communal, Hindu organisation inspired and organised what happened in Jabalpur. Another report says that local Congressmen who are opposed to Dr. Katju personally, in order to discredit Dr. Katju, inspired and arranged what happend there. I do not know whether there is any truth in these versions but these versions are current in Jabalpur.

What is particularly significant is this. Whatever may have been the excuse,—people say that there was indignation over the alleged assault on a girl belonging to a particular community—what is sinister is this. What possible excuse was there for the organised violence in the other parts of Madhya Pradesh—Sauger, Katni and Narsinghpur? It all be speaks careful, deliberate planning. There is nothing accidental about it. Who planned it That is why I am unhappy and sad, and I am sad because the local politicians played this same criminal role in Assam. What is happening? The politician today is becoming the greatest scourge and menace to the country. That is what is happening. The misdeeds of little men—criminals, if you like—swaggering on the rear of this political party or that—because all power is concentrated in political hands today —go uninvestigated, unchecked and unpunished. That is what is happening. It is these criminal politicians—blacken the word 'politician'—who have brought this word into contempt and made it malodorons. Some of us do not like to apply it to ourselves.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Are not all Members politicians?

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I should hope, there are politicians and politicians.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** So, do not say 'every politician'.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** That is what I said—block the word. What I am particularly concerned with is this. I am happy that the Congress Working Committee has taken serious notice of what has happened in Jabalpur. I am also happy that they have said that there should be an enquiry. But what kind of enquiry are they going to make? I am not one of those persons who are automatically enamoured of judicial enquiries. Because of the way—I regret to say—that judicial appointments are being made even in many high courts. I do not place complete reliance either on the calibre or on the independence of all members of the judiciary. I would prefer an independent, non-official if I know who he was; but the danger is this, and it is a real danger, because of the fact that as we are getting nearer to the elections everything is going to be subordinated to winning the next elections, whatever the price and whatever the cost.

**15:52 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My fear is this: an enquiry in Jabalpur today will not be an impartial enquiry because, in the final analysis, it will be overlaid by political considerations, and there would be an attempt to whitewash politicians they belong to a particular party. My fear is also this: that the police will ensure that evidence, independent evidence, will not be forthcoming. I know as a practising lawyer how the police can institute a reign of terror and I have little doubt that, if there is any attempt to collect evidence in Jabalpur, the police will ensure that a number of people who would be prepared to give objective evidence will not come forward because they will be threatened with all manner of

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reprisals that only the police can think of.

I also feel this. This enquiry, if it is to mean anything, should be a searching enquiry. If officials are found to be at fault, then they must be dealt with in an exemplary manner. What I am particulary concerned is this. I want politicians to be brought to book if that is possible. It was said in Assam that the politicians belonging to practically every party instigated loot and violence and crimes there. I have not heard yet of a single politician being prosecuted. As I said, the politicians are the greatest scourge in this country, and unless we can ensure that an enquiry is really impartial, unless we can ensure that every politician who may have had anything to do with the incidents in Jabalpur is prosecuted, we cannot but earn the contempt that is gathering increasingly from the public in the country.

Finally, I shall deal very briefly with the question which I feel has quite rightly assumed important proportions in the country. What are the powers of the President in the context of our Constitution and in the context of parliamentary democracy? I feel that it is a very good and healthy sign that this question should have been posed by the President, and it is also a very good and healthy sign that the people are addressing themselves to it objectively. Different people,—constitutional pandits, eminent lawyers—are giving different and conflicting interpretations. I know that some of the people in power will say, "Why should you be bothered with the Constitution? Why should you be bothered with interpretations? After all, in the final analysis, a written Constitution cannot guarantee very much. What are the final determinants are the conventions that we build?" I agree with it. In the final analysis, it is the conventions that matter, and in the final analysis, the conventions that emerge will depend on our experience; will depend on our wisdom and will depend on our sagacity as a nation. But the framers of the Constitution knew all this, and yet advisedly and deliberately we gave unto ourselves an elaborate written Constitution, because we realised that in the formative stage, while we were seeking salutary conventions we would need to be guided and even to be conditioned by the specific provisions of the written Constitution. If our experience in this matter gives us second thoughts, if it warrants an amendment to the Constitution, let us make an amendment to the Constitution while we are in a position to make an amendment to the Constitution. I have not got the time to canvass the scheme of the provisions relating to the President.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I shall finish in three minutes. I shall deal only with two dominant provisions. They are contained in articles 74 and 75 of the Constitution. Under article 74 of the Constitution—it is known to most of us broadly—there is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. When I was speaking the other day on this subject, a lawyer friend said, "Why should you be worried with this expression? It is a term of art. It has certain specific constitutional connotations. 'Aid and advise' means in constitution parlance that the President is bound." I am not convinced by this argument at all. It is a term of art, but it is not a term of art which attracts the interpretation that the President is bound to be guided by the advice of his ministers. I say that advisedly. We had before us all the constitutions of the world; we had before us the Irish Constitution which specifically postu-

lates that the President shall be bound by the advice of his ministers. Now, rightly or wrongly, we chose not to adopt that expression used specifically in the Irish Constitution. Rightly or wrongly, we chose not so say that the President would be bound, as he is bound under the Irish Constitution, to be guided by the advice of his ministers.

Article 75 is a particularly significant article. Not only does the President appoint the Prime Minister..... .. ..

**Mr. Speaker:**. How does all this relate to the programme for the coming year? We are now on the Address by the President, which deals with what he proposes to do through the ministers. Hon. Members may add or subtract and do all that in relation to it. But can we enter into an academic issue, and shall I invite an academic discussion on this matter?

**Shri Frank Anthony:** It is academic in one sense. But I feel that it is a vital matter and it goes to the root —I am doing it objectively—of the position of the person whose Address we are discussing.

**Mr. Speaker:** If any such conflict should have arisen, possibly I may think of allowing the point as to whether the President ought to have his way and create crises or conflicts. But it is all academic. Should I allow an academic or a constitutional issue and take up, one after the other, the points arising from it?

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I may venture to submit that it is a matter of very real concern to us, and I feel that it is matter that the Government should address itself to and consider, in the light of what is happening in the country, the concern that is being shown when here is a matter which goes to the root of what we consider to be parliamentary democracy. I shall finish in two minutes. I am placing it before the Government for what it is worth. I am trying to underline the very strong feelings in this matter, because whatever sense of complacency there may be in the Treasury Benches—you have been pleased to observe that it is academic and there is no doubt that in a sense it is academic—in the context of present circumstances, there is no doubt also that the President has functioned as a Constitutional head. But the question I am posing is this. What happened in Pakistan? It is not academic. Pakistan was functioning under a Constitution which, as far as I am aware, was an exact replica in terms of our Constitution when President Ghulam Hussain was there. And that is the position which I am envisaging in India. It is the position to which we are moving, because we are moving to groupism, we are moving to a position where we are bound . . . (*Interruption*)—it might not happen in the life-time of my hon. friend sitting over there or in my life-time or in your life-time.

**16 hrs.**

**Pandit K. C. Sharma** (Hapur): It will never happen.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** But in twenty or thirty years....

**Mr. Speaker:** When it happens they will take care of it.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I am wanting some kind of a reasonable and—if I may say with respect—intelligent anticipation of what is almost certain too happen in the country. I say this that we are moving inevitably to a position where we are going to have a multiplicity of parties in the country. When that happens, within the framework of the Constitution, particularly within the framework of articles 74 and 75, the President will be able to arrogate to himself all the powers of the supreme political arbiter or even dictator, if you like, in this country. I will give you some kind of an example. We know what the electoral college is. We know that it consists of the elected Members

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of this House and the elected Members of the different Legislative Assemblies. A minority group consisting of not more than 30 per cent of persons throughout the country, highly organised—because the other groups possessing two-thirds of the seats are not highly organised —a minority group could easily, in a multi-concerned contest for the Presidentship, put up its candidate who might be returned as the President, because there is provision for election, and he would avowedly be the candidate of a minority group. Then, working within the provisions of our Constitution he could, because of this multi-party contest, bring to power and keep in power what is avowedly a minority party. I have underlined this because I feel that we are inclined to be complacent. Most of us take the attitude today, "After me the deluge". But I say that at least the country is in a position today to make amendments to the Constitution. We know the objectives that we have set for ourselves, this objective of parliamentary democracy —unless, of course, we say that "it does not matter, let us have parliamentary democracy now, after twenty years what does it matter if we have a Presidential dictatorship?" If that is the attitude, then nothing may be done. But if that is not the attitude, while we still have the requisite majority in Parliament, let us consider seriously whether we shall not make this provision abundantly clear.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri T. Subramanyam. I would like to call three or four Members at least. I will give opportunity to as many Members as possible, subject to the limitation of time.

**Shri T. Subramanyam** (Bellary): The President's address is a dignified and impressive address. We are grateful to him for it. There has been criticism that the address is odourless, colourless, tasteless, that it is insipid, that it does not inspire and so on and so forth. But the people who make this criticism, I feel, are not quite accustomed to the Gandhian way and technique. Gandhiji never used high sounding phrase or language; he always used rather humble language, but there was the strength of steel behind it. And the address of the President, according to me, is absolutely Gandhian in spirit, in conception and content and in expression also.

First of all, there is reference in the address to China and the intransigence of China. Last time it was stated that there was a betrayal of trust, and tha betrayal still continues. They continue to occupy about twelve thousand square miles of our territory and lay claim to fifty thousand miles of our territory. The report on the boundary that has recently been given to us by the officials of the Government of India and by the Government of China is a very illuminating document. The testmony is historical. The documentary testimony and also the administrative records that were produced by our officials have been very lucid, comprehensive and conclusive, they prove that our case is absolutely just, while the testimony and the records that were produced on the Chinese side were meagre, sketchy and self-contradictory. Therefore, the contrast between the case put forward by the officials of the Chinese Government and that by the officials of the Indian Government was simply telling and very effective. In this context I feel it is our duty, and I join in the tribute and the terms of appreciation that have been given expression to in all sections of this House. No section has been an exception to it, all sections of the House have joined in paying a tribute to the excellent work and the masterly way in which our officials have done their job in connection with this.

Then there is a reference in the address to the emergency of independent States in Africa. All these

years, particularly in the Nineteenth Century, Africa was described as a "dark continent". There was a scramble to take possession of as much territory as possible in Africa on the part of the European powers. They wanted to exploit and colonise in the most brutal and inhuman manner. The scramble came as a sort of nightmare to Africa which, as I said, has been described as a "dark continent". But it is not the continent that is dark, it is the deeds that were enacted by the Europeans who colonised this continent that were really dark. This night-mare happily, is disappearing fast. The year 1960 will go down in history as an epoch-making and momentous year. If 1947 was an epoch-making and momentous year in the history of Asia, the year 1960 will be a momentous and historical year so far as Africa is concerned. Last year many countries in Africa became independent.—many countries like Nigeria, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Malagasy and several other countries—so that by the end of 1960 we had 25 independent States which attained complete Statehood, and they were also allowed to become members of the United Nations. This is a matter of ratification to us, as our President has described, because with the birth of Free India the door was open for the other colonial States and States which were under the subjugation of foreign powers to assert their freedom. And then, all the States which have become independent in Africa have stood by the policy of non-alignment. It is a justification of the soundness of our own policy, and the policy that we have adopted in the United Nations has been amply vindicated by the stand that these independent States have taken recently.

Then the President makes a reference to the question of Goa. He states that the Government stand committed to the peaceful liberation of this part of India—the words "peaceful liberation" must be marked. Exception has been taken to this that while we support violence in other countries we are trying to be peaceful nearer home. That is exactly what we are doing, and I feel that we should be proud of it; because this peaceful liberation of Goa is an acid test so far as our own *bona fides* and the sincerity of our professions go. We preach to the wide world that we should take to peaceful methods to solve our problems. If nearer home, because it is easy to send our armies to Goa, will that be correct? If we were to send our army one fine morning and take possession of it, from the military point of view it might be very easy. But the loss that we would incur in our prestige and reputation would be something which can never be regained. Therefore it is a good thing and the President has done rightly, consistently with our basic principles, in saying that we stand committed to the peaceful liberation of this part of the country.

It is significant that in the last ten years India has played a very great role. Though we are not rich enough, though we are not economically advanced, though we are backward and we have not got a large army or fighting force, still the prestige that India enjoys today in the councils of the nations is something remarkable and something of which we can be proud.

I come to domestic issues, we are trying to achieve socio-economic welfare of forty crores of people within the frame-work of democracy and freedom. We have had two general elections and we are on the eve of the third election. Everywhere from top to bottom we are trying to introduce at various levels the frame-work of democracy. Recently a decision was taken to introduce panchayat raj in the various States. It has been stated that by the end of 1961 we will have panchayat raj in all the States. That is a good thing.

There are some people who have not properly appreciated the significant role that panchayat raj is playing today. In Mysore, I see it.

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

In other parts of the country also, if democracy is to have any significance and if the common people have to realise that we are having freedom, democracy and swaraj, then panchayat raj must be worked successfully. It is possible. We have to evoke sound local leadership. I have seen some centres where good local leadership is forthcoming, where efficient official participation is forthcoming and excellent results have been achieved. In the various programmes of social welfare work, economic welfare work, road laying, sinking of wells, construction of buildings, excellent work has been done by the local leadership. Of course there have been shortcomings and defects. No system which we can devise can be perfect. But taking a full picture of the defects as well as the success and potentialities of panchayat raj, I am sure this will play a very significant and successful role. We may not achieve miracles, we may not achieve cent per cent success, but we will achieve commendable success with regard to panchayats.

There is reference to the agricultural production in the President's Address. We are told that internal production is increasing and we are trying to build up a good reserve of stock. That has been done. This year our production of foodgrains is likely to be 76 million tons. We have not yet achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains and other commercial crops also. But still, by 1965 we hope to achieve self-sufficiency and a substantial increase in the production of other agricultural products.

So far as theoritical knowledge is concerned, we are not lacking in it. We know it. The question is purely one of implementing the various processes that these research stations have produced before us to have better manure, better fertilisers, better implements, better seed farms and maximising the facilities provided by irrigation. The President's Address states that by the end of the Second Plan, so far as minor irrigation and seed multiplication farms are concerned, we are likely to realise the targets. It is a good thing, but we should lay special emphasis on the use of fertilisers, manure, either green manure, farm manure or compost manure. It has an important part to play. Without an adequate supply of fertilisers, we can never increase the roduction. Therefore, every State must have a fertiliser plant and it has to be started as early as possible, so that we might supply our local peasants and agriculturists sufficient and adequate quantities of fertilisers. With the increase in production of iron and steel, I hope sufficient quantities of iron and steel will be given to local manufacturers for the production of agricultural implements.

I shall now make a reference to industrial production. The decade 1950—60 is a very important decade in our history. The national income, we are told, has increased by 40 per cent, industrial production by 66 per cent, agricultural output by 40 per cent electric power by 150 per cent, etc. The index figure has gone to 170 last year. Our engineering industries have reached the index figure of 343, manufacturing of machinery 500 and electrical machinery and products 360. The total investment also has gone up from Rs. 750 crores at the beginning of 1950 to Rs. 2755 crores at the end of 1960. Indigenous production of big machinery is also increasing. We are now producing about Rs. 150 crores worth of capital goods each year and by the end of the Third Plan we hope to produce about Rs. 280 crores worth of goods. Therefore, a sound basis has been laid for the industrialisation of the country, while agriculture is not forgotten. An hon. friend said, we are not laying much emphasis on agriculture. Agriculture forms the very basis of our economy. We are not ignoring it, but industrialisation is an important thing, if we

are to solve the problem of unemployment and poverty. Therefore, various industries—big, medium and small—have also been given appropriate prominence and they are playing their part.

I shall say a word about Indian unity. Much reference has been made to it. Freedom is a very precious thing to us and so also Indian unity. All people—whether living in the north, south, east or west—have to play a very important part and they must play a sincere role in the matter of reinforcing Indian unity.

Balanced regional development is absolutely necessary. We may not have large steel plants in other parts of the country, because it is only in Bihar, Bengal Orissa and Madhya Pradesh there are sufficient quantities of iron ore and also coal near each other, so that they can have 1 or 2 million ton plants.

But in the South, it is possible to start smaller units of 100,000 tons capacity. I am glad Government has taken a decision to allow production of pig iron in units of 100,000 ton capacity. In this context, I may submit that Bellary District, from which I come, has got iron ore of a most precious variety in abundant quantities and there is a possibility of starting a unit there. I am sure Government will look into this matter and take the necessary steps.

I shall refer briefly to transport. There must be extensive construction of new railway lines in South India also. I know that in the matter of construction of new lines, the needs of our defence must have priority and then the needs of our steel plants and big machinery plants must have priority. But still, taking into consideration all these things, because we have reached a stage when we are self-sufficient in the matter of production of equipment for our railways, when we are able even to export coaches and other railway material, we must take up some lines in South India. I may immediately mention Hassan-Mangalore, Kottur-Harihar, Rayadrug-Chitaldrug, Hubli-Karwar and Salem-Bangalore as illustrations. I am sure Government will give due attention to it I know some extra amount has been allotted by the Planning Commission. I hope Government will give due consideration to it.

I now come to streamlining of administration. If our Plan have to be successful, side by side with public co-operation and people's participation we must see that we have an administration at various levels which will work efficiently, honestly and with integrity and sincerity. It is heartening to read from the President's Address that:

> "My Government will constantly endeavour to initiate and promote efforts and schemes to shorten the time between their decisions on policies and the implementation thereof."

Departmentalism, rules and procedures sometimes act as very inconvenient hurdles or obstacles in the matter of implementation and effectively carrying out the programmes at various levels. I hope the Central Government, the State Governments and the Government at various levels will see to it that the administration is being made an enabling factor and not an obstructing factor.

Sir, I have done.

**Shrimati Manjula Devi** (Goalpara): Mr. Speaker, I would count myself as being very happy if I could share even a small fragment of the "cautious optimism" as expressed in the Address at the "signs of improvement" of "the situation both at home and abroad". How I wish that I could lend myself to this optimistic attitude! But how could I, with China on one hand already committing aggression on Indian territory, ignoring all legistimate logic, and Pakistan, on the other hand, consipiring with China,

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our enemy, to intrude on the sovereign soil of India? Pakistan, not being satisfied with the illegal occupation of Indian soil in Kashmir, becomes so audaciously bold as to join hands with our arch enemy with regard to our border question. So, the two aggressors meet and plot.

Coming from that remote part of India, the eastern part of India, Assam I shudder to think of the fate of Assam with two arch enemies on either side. Day by day Pakistan's influence and impact on this weak State of Assam is on the increase, the unrestricted influx of people from Pakistan is unchecked and information of the state of affairs in Assam is within easy reach of Pakistan. China in the north has already one foot on the Indian soil. Thus, Assam is sandwitched between the two enemies. The innocence of Assam is taken advantage of by outside influences. The recent communal disturbances are only a eyewash of the dangerous designs on India. In other words, on Assam. It would be unwise to keep our eyes shut to this dangerous situation. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this urgent question of security of our country. Defence does not mean merely the allocation and assignment of arms and armies against the aggressor countries. Defence includes, Sir, the preparation.

**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed** (Jorhat): On a point of order. I would like to know what the hon. Member means by the impact of Pakistan on Assam?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** I want to know clearly from the hon. Member, what she has just submitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** As the hon. Member knows, she also comes from that part. Either there is an impact or there is no impact. There is impact on the right and there is no impact in the left.

**Shrimati Manjula Devi:** I hope there is such a thing called the freedom of expression in this House and I am entitled to say what I feel.

**Mr. Speaker:** Both of them come from the same State of Assam.

**Shrimati Manjula Devi:** I am speaking for the welfare of India.

**Mr. Speaker:** All that she says is there is impact openly in the west, but on the east . . .

**Shrimati Manjula Devi:** There is always an impact. It means many things.

**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Does she mean to say that the Assam trouble had any impact of Pakistan?

**Shrimati Manjula Devi:** I do not mean anything she thinks.

The participation of the civil administration and the people of the soil in strengthening our stand of our country is most important. The security of India in all its aspects must be explored.

Let me congratulate the valiant efforts of our Indian team of officials in providing our evidence as overwhelmingly superior in legal validity and assertion of our traditional boundary. Our team has proved the Chinese case as irrelevant and contradictory and inconclusive in facts, negativating Chinese logic and arguments. The brilliancy of our team work is the only silver lining to the dark clouds that hang over us.

I quite agree with Shri Asoka Mehta when he expressed the emotional and patriotic feelings of anxiety of the nation with regard to the boundary question. It is but natural that every Indian, every loyal Indian, should feel so. A White Paper on defence is necessary; of course, not to reveal the military details of defence and strategic importance but other subjects as

given in the United Kingdom's White Paper. It would give concrete assurance to the people of India of the security of our India. The sons and daughters of India are ready to shed every drop of blood in defending India when the time comes; but, at the same time, I would like to assure our Prime Minister that we stand solidly behind him in his policy of non-alignment in the international field. It is the best defence that India can put up against China, the only weapon that can stop China's further advances on Indian soil. If we align ourselves with a third country against China, the neutral friendship of Russia would no longer be ours. We value the friendship of Russia as much as we value the friendship of United States and other nations. As such, non-alignment is the only policy that can make inernational friendliness a positive achievement.

The smaller nations of the world, specially the oppressed and suppressed nations, look to India for leadship in the liberation of the suppressed nationalism. The suppression of human rights and restrictions on the freedom of expression from subjugation can no longer be tolerated by freedom-loving countries like India. The out-dated mode of *apartheid* policy invokes only world rebuke. No nation, however small, can ever be subject to another nation. The murder of Prime Minister Lumumba is an insult and challenge to humanity. The only thing that can make amends for this great wrong against the patriot and leader of Congo is to withdraw all foreign troops, more especially the Belgian nationals. Effective steps should be taken by the United Nations to this effect and in helping the Congolese in establishing their own Congolese Parliament. The time is ripe now for the United Nations to cease being a mere spectator and give a constructive and helping hand to the people of Congo to win their freedom not only for the sake of the people of Africa and African nations but also to keep up the prestige of the United Nations. I make an appeal to the House to request the Prime Minister of India to put up a strong plea in the Commonwealth Conference on behalf of the African people for the expulsion of the South African Government from the Commonwealth. This not only strengthens the stand of African people for attaining their independence but also weakens the South African Government's stand on *apartheid* policy. I do hope our hon. Prime Minister will exert his influence in getting South Africa outside the Commonwealth thus weakening the election manifesto of the South African Government and effect an impact on it. The Africans under Portuguese occupation are undergoing untold hardship. The non-white races in Africa are virtual prisoners in their own region where they live. This is a deplorable condition.

Our sympathies go to the struggling Algeria, to her brave children fighting for freedom and to all African countries who are undergoing immense hardships and untold difficulties for attaining their independence. It is high time for Portugal and France—may I also add the Union of South Africa—to open their eyes and see, in the present day context, their existence in world affairs. Oppression of other nations through colonialism and *apartheid* methods will only result in self-annihilation.

Decentralisation of power to the Panchayats is an achievement of Gandhian dreams and ideals. It is our duty to make these Panchayats effective. Training of Panchas becomes imperative before transferring power to them. Inexperienced hands would not know the intricacies of administration. Effective guidance through proper training would bring the desired result.

I have asked myself again and again what the two Five-Year Plans have done to the common man and the people at the lowest rung of the ladder. I pause to look at them. Has the common man got more to eat? Has he enough to wear? Has he a shelter

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over his head? Is he better off than before? I doubt whether the answer is anything but negative. To add to this, there is the feeling of insecurity.

No other country is so overtaxed as ours. We are getting deeper and deeper into debt to other countries. What is happening to all the money that is being collected? Is all the money collected from the sweat of the people in the form of taxes and the colossal amount of money lent by generous countries in the form of loans properly spent? How much of it is wasted and how much of it is gone through corruption? These are questions that confront us. We are not short of funds. Our agricultural output is not so small as is apparently believed. Corruption, wastage and misuse of valuable funds are the main drainage on our national wealth.

The giant steel plants are a matter of pride to us, but how many crores of rupees have been unnecessarily spent, not for construction, mind you, Sir, but for correction of wrong construction and for repairing damages?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shrimati Manjula Devi:** Two minutes more. I have come to the end.

The time has now come for building up men, not machines. Machines are all right in their own way to build up national wealth. But what is a tool without the hand to hold it? What is machinery without its men? Let corruption be uprooted and man be perfected. Let there be no rich. Let there be no poor. Let India's pride be equality in humanity. It shall be the goal of all we strive for. Lethargy and idleness will find no place there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Raghubir Sahai. Hon. Members will confine their remarks to fifteen minutes. They will have other opportunities also.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai** (Budaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, like many other hon. friends who have spoken on the President's Address I also feel beholden to the President for his noble Address that he delivered on the opening day of Parliament. No doubt, he drew our attention to problem number one, that is, the Chinese aggression on India. It is, no doubt, a matter of great concern to the entire country.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has made a study of decentralisation of power and the whole House is interested in hearing his views on that and not on the border problem.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I am coming to that. With regard to China I was just mentioning.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there a Panchayat in China?

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I hope, Sir, you will bear with me for one or two sentences about it.

We have had the two Prime Ministers meeting together and thereafter the officials of both the Governments meeting together. But personally I feel that all these talks have come to an infructuous end. They show more of intransigence on the part of China. She has not been returning to a mood of sanity. I wish the President had avoided mentioning that sooner rather than later China will persuade herself to come to a satisfactory agreement with our country in regard to our common frontiers.

**An Hon. Member:** Why?

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Only today we have found in the press that China is making preparations for a fight on Sikkim. If that is the mentality shown on the part of China, where is the question of her coming to a saner mood? The President could very well have avoided that sentence. But we feel satisfied that our defences are very well organised and our Government is very alert with regard to

our frontiers. We hope that with that preparation India would be in a mood to give a satisfactory reply to China sooner or later.

As you have just now remarked, I should better confine my remarks to Panchayati Raj. I welcome the mention of this subject by the President in his Address. I think that the introduction of Panchayati Raj has been a great boon and a great blessing to the entire country. I take this opportunity of congratulating Rajasthan and Andhra who have been foremost in this matter in the entire country.

Some of us had the proud privilege of visiting these States and seeing things for ourselves and how Panchayati Raj was being worked in Rajasthan and Andhra. We are glad to tell that the results that they have shown are really wonderful. It does not mean that there are no lapses or that there are no weaknesses. But because of the way in which the programme of Panchayati Raj is being worked Rajasthan and Andhra deserve our congratulations.

Gujarat also is not behind these two great States. The working of village panchayats in Gujarat is really wonderful.

**Shri P. R. Patel** (Mehsana): The report is out only very recently.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** There what we found was that the elections to village panchayats that we had visited were on a unanimous basis. I personally feel that if the functioning of these village panchayats is going to be a great success it can only be when elections to village panchayats are on a unanimous basis. I deprecate a contest in panchayat elections. I deprecate the attitude of the political parties who dabble into these elections. If we are interested in Panchayati Raj, if we are interested in seeing that the democratic decentralisation programme should be a great success, we should leave out contests in these elections. They should be made on a unanimous basis. There is one important point in this connection to be noticed. You might have noticed that in the Bhavnagar Congress also, a resolution was brought in regard to Panchayati Raj. It was hoped that Panchayati Raj would not only be confined to Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and Gujarat, but that it would spread to every part of the country by the end of the year 1961. I would wish that it is introduced in every one of these States before 1961 ends. But, I am doubtful whether in the way in which some of these States are treating this problem, we can hope that by the end of the year 1961, this Panchayati Raj would be introduced in all the States. I am doubtful about the intention of the West Bengal Government; so I am doubtful about the intention of my own State, Uttar Pradesh, where this legislation has been hanging fire for the last two years. I would wish that the Central Government should stir up these States to see that legislation on Panchayati Raj is pushed through the legislatures at an early date.

**An Hon. Member:** Madras?

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I have not been to Madras.

Coming to another point, last year, we saw that there was a general strike on the part of the postal and telegraph employees as well as other Central Government employees. It threatened to be a great strike, which, if it had been a success, would have paralysed the entire Government. We congratulate the Government for being stern on that occasion, which nipped the whole thing in the bud. We are grateful to the Government that they are contemplating to bring forward a legislation to ban strikes. We wish that that legislation is introduced at a very early date.

There is one reference in the President's Address with which I respectfully differ. That is, the observation with regard to the Dowry Bill where

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the President has suggested that a Joint Session of Parliament be convened to resolve the differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on that question. With due humility, I beg to submit that it would have been better if this Dowry Bill had lapsed and another Bill more in conformity with public opinion was brought forward before either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, because the differences between the two Sabhas are fundamental. You might have seen that in the very shape of the Bill which it has assumed after coming from the Rajya Sabha, it has been reduced to a mere skeleton. It serves no purpose. It would be sheer waste of time for both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha in meeting in Joint Session. Therefore, I would say that the Central Government may take note of these remarks.

With these words, I end my speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** Swami Ramanand Shastri.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap** (Mathura) *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call him tomorrow.

**स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री** (बाराबंकी—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करने के लिये अवसर प्रदान किया ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समर्थन में बोलते हुए आप के सामने दो चार बातें मैं रखना चाहता हूं । वैसे तो सभी महानुभावों ने भारत सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति पर विशेष रूप से जोर दिया है और प्रकाश डाला है और आम तौर पर करीब करीब हर एक पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला है और उनके सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से अपने अपने विचार रक्खे हैं । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि राष्ट्र की उन्नति में अस्पृश्यता सम्बन्धी जो विचार-धारा बाधक है उस के सम्बन्ध में किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं गया है और उस समस्या की ओर आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये मैं दो, चार बातें कहूंगा ।

हमारा भारत देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश ह । देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हम ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये परन्तु फिर भी जितनी हमको सफलता मिलनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं मिली । मैं समझता हूं कि उसका कारण यह है कि जो गांवों में खेतों में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर लोग हैं उन को हम भरपेट भोजन नहीं देते हैं । आज के दिन उनको भरपेट रोटी नहीं मिल पाती है ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं । बाराबंकी मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है । बाराबंकी से लेकर उत्तर पूर्वी जिलों तक में एक खेतिहर मजदूर को ४ आने अर्थात् २५ नये पैसे प्रतिदिन बतौर मजदूरी के मिलते हैं । अब आप ही बतलाइये कि जब गेहूं का भाव २० रुपये प्रति मन होतो वह मजदूर ४ आने रोज में कैसे अपने कुटुम्ब का पालन करता होगा, कैसे अपने बालबच्चों का पेट भरता होगा । उधर तो आप मजदूर को भूखा मार रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ देश में अधिकतम अन्न के उत्पादन के हेतु जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बना कर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं उस की तरफ किसी ने कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिलाया और कुछ नहीं कहा । राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इतने सुन्दर भाषण में कहीं भी इस चीज का जिक्र नहीं किया गया और मैं समझता हूं कि हम मकान की बुनियाद को न देख कर जिसके कि आधार पर इतनी बड़ी बिल्डिंग खड़ी है, अर्थात्, मजदूर जोकि राष्ट्र में उत्पादम करने वाले हैं उन मजदूरों की ओर ध्यान न देकर हम उनका पेट नहीं भरते हैं तो हम भले ही देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये क्यों न खर्च करे हम किसी भी हालत में देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं और देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । इसलिये मैं

इस बात का सुझाव देता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दे और इस प्रकार की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करे और अगली आने वाली योजना में उस का पूरा ध्यान रक्खा जाये ।

अभी पिछले दिनों पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हैदराबाद में हरिजन लेजिस्लेटर्स कान्फ्रेंस के अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में कहा था कि हम ने अस्पृश्यता मिटाने के हेतु और हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये जो लक्ष्य निश्चित किये थे वह पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और इसी वजह से हमको यह दस साल का रिजर्वेशन देना पड़ा है । उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें चाहिये कि इस दस साल के अर्से में हमारे देश में जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको हम ऊपर उठाने और अन्य सवर्ण जातियों के बराबर लाने का प्रयत्न करे । ऐसा न हो कि हमें दुबारा इस रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ाना पड़ जाय । मैं पंडित जी के उस भाषण के समय स्वयं उपस्थित था और वहां पर उपस्थित प्रैस रिपोर्टर महोदय ने उसको खाली इस तरह से छापा कि पंडित जी हरिजनों का रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते हैं । किसी जाति विशेष के नाम से रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते हैं । अब केवल इतना ही छापा गया तो उससे तो पंडित जी के भाषण का सार ही निकल गया । आज प्रेस रिपोर्टर भी हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैं वहां स्वयं मौजूद था और इसलिए आज मुझे हाउस में इस चीज को कहना पड़ा । अध्यक्ष पद से भाषण करते हुए श्री जगजीवन राम ने कहा था कि हरिजनों की वास्तविक समस्या उनको मानवता का कर्जा देने की है । उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हरिजन लोग रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते । हम तो उसको आज ही खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं लेकिन हमको मानवता का दर्जा दो । आज कोई भी अछूत बन कर अपनी उन्नति करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । हम अन्य मानवों के समान बराबर का दर्जा चाहते हैं हमको रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिए । वह एक भी शब्द किसी भी अखबार वाले ने नहीं छापा और पंडित जी के भाषण को उस तरह से जैसा मैं ने जिक्र किया तोड़ मरोड़ कर दुनिया के सामने रक्खा । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आगे के लिए इस चीज का ध्यान रक्खा जाय ।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण के हेतु हमारी सरकार आज करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि अभी भी अस्पृश्यता हमारे बीच में से मिटी नहीं है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय श्री मुरार जी देसाई यहां पर मौजूद हैं और वे यह जानते होंगे कि वीरमगांव में मजिस्ट्रेट को रहने की जगह नहीं मिल रही है । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का होने के कारण अभी भी उसको वीरमगांव में रहने की जगह नहीं मिल रही है । यह हालत अभी भी मौजूद है जब कि गवर्नमेंट ने एक मुकद्दमा खोला है । हमारे दातार साहब मौजूद हैं उनके सामने यह चीजें हैं ।

इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं कहता हूं वहां अभी भी छूआछूत मौजूद है । यह ठीक है कि उसके निवारण की दिशा में कुछ काम हो रहा है लेकिन शहरों में वह नहीं के बराबर है । आज आप सरकारी अफसरों को देखें । वे यह सोचते हैं कि यदि हरिजनों को हम चपड़ासी रख लेंगे तो हमारे घरों में औरत को पानी कौन देगा या उन को पानी कौन देगा । जिन लोगों की इस प्रकार की भावनाएं हैं, उन के होते हुए हरिजन कैसे प्रगति कर सकते हैं ? मुझे खेद है कि इस देश में नौ करोड़ की जो हारजनों की आबादी है, उस के विषय मे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया । यह ठीक है कि सरकार उन के लिये सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार

[स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री]

के अपने कथनानुसार उन के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा सका और इसी कारण उन के लिये रिजवशन की अवधि को और बढ़ाना पड़ा है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में हरिजन कोई रिजवशन नहीं चाहते । वे तो चाहते हैं कि हम को मानवता के अधिकार दिये जायें, ताकि हम अपने परिश्रम से प्रगति कर के समाज के दूसरे वर्गों के समान रह सकें ।

मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों असिस्टेन्ट शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर्स की छः पोस्ट्स भरी गई, लेकिन उन में एक भी हरिजन नहीं रखा गया ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य** : शेम ।

**स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री** : एक ओर तो सरकार हरिजनों के लिय रिजर्वेशन रखती है और दूसरी ओर उन को सर्विसिस में कोई अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि यही अवस्था रही, तो पचास साल में भी हरिजनों की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती और राष्ट्र को नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

**Shri Naldurgkar** (Osmanabad): Is the word 'Shame' parliamentary? Can the word 'Shame' be uttered in Parliament?

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य** : उन को बोलने दीजिए । (*Interruptions*)

**स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री** : राष्ट्रपति जी ने पार्लियामेंट में देश की उन्नति के लिए भाषण दिया है । उस में हरिजनों की समस्याओं का जिक्र नहीं है और किसी और ने भी उन का जिक्र नहीं किया है, इसी लिये मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । आखिर वे भी राष्ट्र का अंग हैं और उन की प्रगति और विकास भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं । मेरी बात को दूसरे रूप में न लिया जाये ।

मैं अस्पृश्यता निवारण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । सरकार इस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च कर रही है । मैं ने पिछले दिनों भी कहा था, लेकिन उस पर अमल हुआ है या नहीं, यह मालूम नहीं ।

**श्री दी० चं० शर्मा** (गुरदासपुर) : नहीं हुआ है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : क्या माननीय सदस्य मिनिस्टर हैं ?

**स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री** : संविधान की धारा १५, १६ और १७ में अस्पृश्यता का निषेध कर दिया गया है । उन के अनुसार सब सरकारी महकमों में—लेखपाल, गांव पंचायत, जुडिशयल महकमे, पुलिस के महकमे में—वहां प्रयुत की जाने वाली भाषाओं में सर्कुलर भेजे जायें और सब का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया जाये । इस के अतिरिक्त जो व्यक्ति सरकारी सर्विस में प्रवेश करते हैं, उन को इन धाराओं से आगाह किया जाये, या उन के लिए यह इम्तहान रखा जाये कि उन को हरिजन के हाथ से पानी पिलाया जाये । किन्तु हम देखते है कि सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार के कदम तो उठाये नहीं जाते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर दिये जाते हैं, जिस से हमारा कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । यदि सरकार कम खर्च में और जल्दी ही अस्पृश्यता के कोढ़ को निकालना चाहती है, तो उस को इस ओर सक्रिय कदम उठाने होगे ।

अन्त में मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

**Shri Khadilkar** (Ahmednagar): I would like to preface my remarks with the criticism that I offered last year on the form of the President's Address. Last year, I stated that we should not imitate the ceremonial formalities of the Address from the Crown in England and make it an absolutely flat, insipid and uninspiring document. If we observe, there are certain things that have happened in the country which would be properly reflected in the Address itself. Also, there are some weaknesses and some misdirections of policy which ought to be frankly admitted and stated.

For instance, I would have been very happy if the Address would have reflected the rhythm of development that is taking place in the country. I would have been equally happy if a certain vindication of our policy, so far as Congo is concerned, in particular, had been referred to in the Address, because there was a possibility not only of the UNO dividing but going to pieces, because the two Power blocs were dragging the international organisation in two different directions, the one afraid to take action and suspecting that the eyes of the Soviet Union would accuse it of playing a new colonialist role, and the other equally determined to see that the present Secretary-General of the UN, namely Mr. Hammerskjoeld does not function. In such a situation, we have certainly played a role which brings credit to this country. Equally, there are some failings which must be frankly admitted so that whatever criticism is offered on the floor of the House, there will be some corrective solutions coming forward.

For instance, I will just point out one thing. The other day, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, pinpointed the concentration of economic power in the form of corporate finance. It is a very dangerous thing, and if no corrective measures are taken right now, all our efforts at development and planning are likely to be frustrated. There are some economists who have given thought to it. For instance, one American economist, Duesenberry, after studying American life, where on the one side there is affluence and on the other there is squalor, says that if such an imbalance in society is tolerated, it will bring about ruin in the capitalist structure that they want to strengthen as against the coming up of a socialist society from the Soviet side.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

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**17 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 23, 1961/Phalguna 4, 1882 (Saka).*

*Wednesday, February 22, 1961/Phalguna 3, 1882 (Saka)*


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| 240 | Investigations regarding Ruby General Insurance Company | 1315–16 |
| 241 | Moratorium for five banks of Kerala | 1316–17 |
| 242 | Cost Accounting in public undertakings | 1317 |
| 243 | Military schools | 1317–18 |
| 244 | National Museum, Delhi | 1318 |
| 245 | Caltex Oil Refinery, Visakhapatnam | 1318 |
| 246 | Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank, London | 1319 |
| 247 | Commission for Hindi translation of Central Acts | 1319 |
| 248 | Janata Colleges Inquiry Committee | 1320 |
| 249 | Illegal melting of silver coins | 1320 |
| 250 | Children of political sufferers | 1321–22 |
| *U.S.Q. No.* | | |
| 355 | Overstay by Pakistanis in Punjab | 1322–23 |
| 356 | Welfare of S.C., S.T. and Backward classes in Madras State | 1323–24 |
| 357 | Kidnapping of children in Delhi | 1323–24 |
| 358 | Pay scales of University and college teachers in Punjab | 1324–25 |
| 360 | Central Excise Revenue from Maharashtra | 1325–26 |
| 361 | Late Duty Allowance to Central Government servants | 1326 |
| 362 | Socio-Economic survey in Maharashtra | 1326 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS -*contd.*


| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 363 | Housing for Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra | 1327 |
| 364 | Issue of bonus shares | 1327 |
| 365 | Collection of direct taxes | 1327–28 |
| 366 | Customs and Excise duties | 1328 |
| 367 | Company taxation | 1328 |
| 368 | Ex-servicemen in Punjab | 1328–29 |
| 369 | Elections in snow-bound areas | 1329 |
| 370 | Deposits in foreign banks | 1329 |
| 371 | Assets of Indian Princes in foreign countries | 1329–30 |
| 372 | Foreign Social non-official Organisations | 1330 |
| 373 | Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa | 1330 |
| 374 | Anti-fraud squad | 1331 |
| 375 | Hindi Directorate | 1331–32 |
| 376 | Merger of Prabhat Bank | 1332 |
| 377 | Artificial rains with sound waves | 1333 |
| 378 | Seizure of gold and jewellery | 1333–34 |
| 379 | Reduction in election expenses | 1334 |
| 380 | Indo-Pak Financial talks | 1334–35 |
| 381 | Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Kerala | 1335 |
| 382 | Regional Commissioner of S.C. and S.T. in Kerala | 1336 |
| 383 | Air accident near Jaipur | 1336 |
| 384 | Special tribunal for cases of government employees | 1337 |
| 385 | Seizure of gold at Bombay | 1337–38 |
| 386 | Secondary education in Orissa | 1338 |
| 387 | Eastern Zonal Council Meeting | 1338–39 |
| 388 | Gramdan work in Orissa | 1339 |
| 389 | Welfare Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa | 1339–40 |
| 390 | Excise duty on Khansari | 1340 |
| 391 | 'Atoms for Health' exhibition | 1340–41 |
| 392 | Employees of Audit and Accounts Department | 1342 |
| 393 | Geological Survey of Maharashtra | 1342—44 |
| 394 | Counterpart funds | 1344–45 |
| 395 | Evaluation team for public sector industries | 1345 |


WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*


| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 396 | Shaktiman trucks | 1345–46 |
| 397 | Lok Sahayak Sena | 1346 |
| 398 | Air-freight rate for Agartala-Calcutta trip | 1346 |
| 399 | Tribal Welfare Advisory Committee for Tripura | 1347 |
| 400 | Aid under P.L. 480 | 1347 |
| 401 | Junior technical schools in Kerala | 1347–48 |
| 402 | Primary education of girls | 1348–49 |
| 403 | Estate Duty | 1349—52 |
| 404 | Pensions for descendants of participants of freedom struggle | 1352 |
| 405 | Indents for iron and steel | 1353 |
| 406 | Foreign Exchange for training police officers | 1353–54 |
| 407 | Oil survey in Gujerat | 1354 |
| 408 | Rehabilitation Finance Administration | 1355 |
| 409 | Circulation of Notes | 1356 |
| 410 | New colleges in Orissa | 1356–57 |
| 411 | Aircraft carrier | 1357 |
| 412 | Schools for the handicapped | 1357 |
| 413 | Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur | 1358 |
| 414 | Oil Survey of Punjab | 1359 |
| 415 | Training in Mountaineering | 1359–60 |

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 1361–62

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Khushwaqt Rai regarding the concentration of Chineset roops near the borders of India, Bhutan and Sikkim,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 1362—66

(1) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corpotation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of Section 639

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A Review by the Government of the above Report.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R No. 1415 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1416 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section of 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1485 dated the 17th December, 1960

(b) G.S.R. No. 1498 dated the 24th December, 1960

(c) G.S.R. No. 7 dated the 7th January, 1961

(d) G.S.R. No. 8 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 40 dated the 14 h Jzanuary, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 79 dated the 21st January, 1961

(g) G.S.R. No. 127 dated the 4th February, 1961.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifica ions under subsettion (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain amendments to ScheduleIII to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 194:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1486 dated the 17th December, 1960

(b) G.S.R. No. 1529 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. No. 39 dated the 14th January, 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 10 dated the 7th January, 1961 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 637 dated the 11th June, 1960.

(b) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules. 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(c) The All India Services ( Death - *cum*-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 81 dated the 21st January, 1961.

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under subsection (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1506 dated the 24th December, 1960

(b) G.S.R. No. 1532 dated the 31st December, 1960

(c) G.S.R. No. 11 dated the 7th January, 1961

(d) G.S.R. No. 60 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 61 dated the 14th January, 1961

(f) G.S.R. No. 63 dated the 14th January, 1961

(g) G.S.R. No. 88 dated the 21st January, 1961

(h) G.S.R. No. 113 dated the 28th January, 1961

(i) G.S.R. No. 134 dated the 4th February, 1961

(j) G.S.R. No. 136 dated the 4th February, 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central ExciseRules, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 16 dated the 7th January, 1961

(b) G.S.R. No. 55 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(8) A copy of each of the following Notification under subsection (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1508 dated the 24 th December, 1960

(b) G.S.R. No. 1537 dated the 31st December, 1960

(c) G.S.R. No. 1538 dated the 31st December, 1960

(d) G.S.R. No. 1539 dated the 31st December, 1960

(e) G.S.R. No. 15 dated the 7th January, 1961

(f) G.S.R. No. 59 dated the 14th January, 1961

(9) A copy of each of the following Notifications under subsection (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 12 dated the 7th January, 1961 making certain amendments to the Medicinal Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

(b) G.S.R. No. 114 dated the 28th January, 1961 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. Nos. 1005 and 1256 dated the 3rd September, 1960 and 29th October, 1960, respectively.

(10) A copy of the Expenditure tax (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 dated the 4th February, 1961, under Section 41 of the Expenditure Tax, Act. 1957

(11) A copy of the Gift Tax (Amendment) Rules. 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160 dated the 11th Fubruary, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . . . 1367

Hundred and third Report was presented.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS . . . 1367—1561

Further discussion on the motion of Thanks on the President's Address and amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1961/ PHALGUNA 4, 1882 (*SAKA*)

Further discussion on the President's Address; and consideration of the Supplementary Demand for Grants (General), 1960-61

GMGIPND—LS II—1952 (Ai) LS—4-3-61—950.